A/AC.96/808 (Parts V & VI)

OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS
HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1992 - 1993 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1994

PART V. SOUTH WEST ASIA, NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST

PART VI. OVERALL ALLOCATIONS

(Submitted by the High Commissioner)

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/AC.96/808(Parts V & VI)
1 September 1993

Original: ENGLISH

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
HIGH COMMISSIONER'S PROGRAMME

Forty-fourth session

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GE.93- 02291

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5.0 OVERVIEW OF DEVELOPMENTS IN SOUTH WEST ASIA, NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST AND REGIONAL SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

General

5.0.1 In addition to covering developments in the region, this part will also cover a new geographical area of activity: Central Asia. During 1992 and the first quarter of 1993 a number of events had an impact on UNHCR's activities.

5.0.2 The change of regime in Afghanistan in April 1992 encouraged large numbers of Afghan refugees in the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan to return home. The continued fighting between the different Mujahedin movements, especially inside and around Kabul, led to the arrival of new Afghan refugees in Pakistan and the internal displacement of several hundred thousand people inside Afghanistan.

5.0.3 The signature of the "Pacte National" between the Government of Mali and the opposition movements in the north augured hope for the return of the majority of Malian refugees presently in Algeria and Mauritania.

5.0.4 In 1992 the deterioriation of the situation in Somalia pushed successive waves of asylum-seekers towards the Yemeni coasts. Following the intervention of the United Nations forces in Somalia, prospects for repatriation of Somali refugees have increased.

5.0.5 Owing to the postponement of the referendum in the Western Sahara which was to have been organized in 1992 within the framework of the United Nations Settlement Plan, UNHCR is continuing its care and maintenance programme for Western Saharan refugees in Algeria and is updating its plan for repatriation in the event the United Nations Secretary-General and his Special Representative succeed in their efforts to find an agreement acceptable to the two parties.

5.0.6 Following the completion of the winterization programme and the emergency relief operation, UNHCR withdrew from northern Iraq and other agencies phased in to assume rehabilitation and development operations.

5.0.7 Finally, in order to assist and protect the victims of the civil war in Tajikistan, a new emergency operation began in Afghanistan and Tajikistan in early 1993.

Repatriation to Afghanistan

5.0.8 The establishment of a new government in Afghanistan in April 1992 triggered a mass repatriation movement during the summer of 1992, mainly from Pakistan. Hopes for a lasting peace, however, were dashed as Kabul again became the scene of hostilities in which tens of thousands were killed or wounded, provoking a mass exodus from the capital. It is estimated that some 400,000 persons have left the city or have been forced to seek refuge in Pakistan since the summer of 1992. The situation in Afghanistan remains volatile although a new government has been established.

5.0.9 Despite instability and armed conflict, more than 1.5 million Afghan refugees returned from Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran in 1992. In 1993, repatriation from Pakistan has clearly been affected by the unsafe conditions prevailing in some areas of return. The initial projection of two million returnees (one million each from Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran) has been reassessed and it is expected that the number of returnees in 1993 will not exceed 600,000 from Pakistan and 700,000 from the Islamic Republic of Iran. In view of the continuing conflict in several parts of Afghanistan these estimates may need again to be revised.

5.0.10 Owing to the situation in Afghanistan, UNHCR is only able at present to facilitate the repatriation of those persons wishing to return voluntarily, mainly through the UNHCR/World Food Programme (WFP) repatriation grant programmes in Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran. It is particularly encouraging to note that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, UNHCR and WFP have been able to set up a repatriation grant programme similar to the one being implemented in Pakistan. The programmes enable UNHCR and WFP to assist the returnees in a flexible and equitable manner. The repatriation movements are, to a large extent, self-organized, although supported by UNHCR and WFP resources. Details regarding UNHCR's repatriation assistance in Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran can be found in the chapters covering UNHCR activities in these countries.

5.0.11 UNHCR activities inside Afghanistan are carried out within an inter-agency framework. Funds for the repatriation programme in 1993 are being raised through a consolidated appeal issued by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. This programme is coordinated by the United Nations Office for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan (UNOCHA). In 1993, activities in Afghanistan have focused on emergency rehabilitation so as to allow local communities to absorb large numbers of returnees and internally displaced persons. The implementation of these activities has been delayed, however, owing to the withdrawal of international staff from Kabul and other important field locations in Afghanistan as a result of serious security incidents involving United Nations personnel. UNHCR's assistance activities mainly provide for shelter, the rehabilitation of irrigation systems and water resources and minor road repairs.

5.0.12 While more than two million Afghan refugees have already repatriated since 1990, it is likely that repatriation will continue for several years in view of the size of the refugee population remaining in the Islamic Republic of Iran (some 2.4 million) and Pakistan (some 1.6 million). It is not possible to establish a concrete time frame for the operation, however, in view of the prevailing situation. The pace of repatriation in 1994 and beyond will hinge on a number of factors, such as security conditions, particularly in the regions of origin of the majority of the refugees; the level of repatriation assistance and the extent of integration in the countries of asylum; progress in rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts in Afghanistan; as well as the success of the de-mining programme.

Northern Afghanistan

5.0.13 The present volatile situation in northern Afghanistan has been complicated further by the sudden influx of 60,000 Tajik refugees in December 1992. These refugees are concentrated in five areas between the Kunduz and Mazar-e-Sharif regions. A temporary site identified close to Mazar-e-Sharif was set up with health, water and sanitation facilities and is presently sheltering some 24,000 refugees. UNHCR, in close cooperation with UNOCHA, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Médecins sans Frontières (MSF), OXFAM, WFP and local authorities, continues to organize convoys of relief items. UNHCR faced growing difficulties in protecting the Tajik refugees in several areas, especially in Kunduz province, from which UNHCR was obliged to withdraw its international staff at the request of the local authorities. In addition, as UNHCR convoys were attacked on the way to Kunduz on several occasions, and assistance to the refugees there was repeatedly disrupted or did not reach the intended beneficiaries, the relief effort had to be discontinued in early 1993. A limited return movement of Tajik refugees has continued since early 1993, both from Kunduz and Balkh provinces.

Central Asia

5.0.14 The situation in Tajikistan, the poorest of all the republics of the former Soviet Union, has deteriorated dramatically since the summer of 1992. The collapse of the old centralized system, which left most areas without basic commodities to survive the harsh winter months, was compounded by an escalation of the armed conflict between Government forces and various opposition groups, leading to a virtual state of civil war. To date, most of the opposition movements have been defeated by Government forces, although pockets of resistance remain in the east of the country.

5.0.15 Close to ten per cent (500,000 persons) of the total population of Tajikistan became displaced by the fighting which had spread to the southern and eastern regions. Some 60,000 of the displaced persons were compelled to cross into Afghanistan. Some 13,000 Tajiks also sought refuge in the Kyrgyz Republic and Kazakhstan.

5.0.16 On the basis of a request from the Tajik and Uzbek Governments, a United Nations Good Offices Mission in November 1992 assessed the needs in Tajikistan and met the various Governments concerned by the crisis in Tajikistan. A joint appeal was subsequently prepared and launched in early January 1993, which covered the urgent needs of the most vulnerable groups in Tajikistan. UNHCR's initial requirements amounted to $ 7.8 million but later increased to $ 19.5 million. In an effort to address the root causes of the flow of refugees and displaced persons, UNHCR has advocated an integrated United Nations approach involving the peace-making and peace-keeping arms of the system, together with humanitarian agencies. This integrated approach has begun to have a positive impact and supported regional efforts to avert the further displacement of populations while facilitating the early, voluntary repatriation of the Tajik refugees and internally displaced persons.

Islamic Republic of Iran

5.0.17 By the end of 1992, over 90 per cent of the Iraqi refugees who had fled northern Iraq in 1991 and entered the western provinces of the Islamic Republic of Iran had returned to Iraq. In 1992 and the beginning of 1993, the caseload remained fairly stable at 95,000 refugees in the west. The year 1992 witnessed the beginning of a large repatriation movement of Afghan refugees. The Government reported that by mid-May 1993, some 517,000 Afghan refugees had returned spontaneously to Afghanistan in addition to the 76,000 Afghan returnees assisted by UNHCR. Iraqi refugees have also returned to northern Iraq in small numbers.

5.0.18 In western Iran, UNHCR continued to assist the refugees through a multi-sectoral care and maintenance programme. The camps that had been readied for the winter in 1991 were upgraded and kept in a state of preparedness as a contingency measure. While the 65,000 Iraqi Kurdish refugees still residing in the Islamic Republic of Iran continue to return in small numbers, UNHCR is in the process of ascertaining the obstacles to any larger scale returnee movement. As far as the 30,000 Iraqi Shi'ites residing in the south of the Islamic Republic of Iran are concerned, the prospects for repatriation are still remote and the programme of assistance to this group will have to continue for the foreseeable future.

5.0.19 With the decrease in the number of persons of concern to UNHCR in the west, the Office has shifted the focus of its programme to the east and supported the relevant line ministries in continuing their assistance to the Afghan refugees.

5.0.20 UNHCR has maintained a certain level of emergency preparedness in the event that the situation in northern Iraq deteriorates. The increasingly difficult economic situation in the Islamic Republic of Iran has led to increased pressure on the Afghans to return to their homeland. UNHCR, in close cooperation with the Iranian authorities, has attempted to ensure that any such return movements take place on a voluntary basis.

5.0.21 A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed in late 1992 between the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and UNHCR. In addition to guaranteeing free and unhindered access to the refugees, the MOU has facilitated the setting up of in-country UNHCR field offices and Border Exit Stations in the east, as well as In-country Transit Centres to assist and monitor the voluntary repatriation of Afghan refugees.

5.0.22 In 1993, some 700,000 Afghan refugees are expected to repatriate. The programme of assistance to the Afghan and Iraqi refugees will continue to support them on the basis of needs assessments carried out at the field level, in cooperation with the local, provincial and central activities.

Iraq

5.0.23 The winterization programme for the returnee population in northern Iraq was fully completed by mid-1992. UNHCR then withdrew from northern Iraq and handed over its activities to other United Nations agencies involved in the

implemention of the United Nations Humanitarian Plan of Action for Iraq, whose objectives are primarily geared towards rehabilitation and development. The Office continued to perform its traditional protection and assistance activities in regard to persons falling under the High Commissioner's mandate and in respect of new groups of returnees, notably from Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

5.0.24 The overall difficult economic situation and its negative effects on the refugee population led the Iraqi authorities formally to request UNHCR, in January 1993, to increase its assistance to the 20,400 Iranian refugees in Al Tash camp and to make arrangements for the repatriation of 14,250 persons who wish to return home. To this end, negotiations with the Iranian authorities are under way with a view to organizing the movement and setting up adequate reception facilities,

5.0.25 In view of the above situation, during 1993 and 1994 UNHCR will continue to lay emphasis on improving the living conditions of the refugees, facilitating repatriation and identifying other durable solutions.

Kuwait

5.0.26 In Kuwait, the Office is pursuing its efforts with the competent authorities to raise awareness of the situation of refugees and persons in need of international protection as well as to identify appropriate local solutions. Emphasis is being placed on the issue of longer-term residence and work permits and the promotion of self-reliance activities. These efforts are also geared towards the recognition of a specific legal status to persons falling under the purview of special laws and regulations relating to the situation of particular groups having lived in the country for many years. The general living conditions of the various categories of persons falling under the mandate of the High Commissioner have significantly improved. Out of the estimated 20,000 Iraqis living in the country, over 8,000 have obtained residence permits and regularized their situation in Kuwait. Furthermore, a considerable number of Bidoons (stateless persons) with one or more family members re-employed in the public sector were able to legalize their situation and remain in Kuwait.

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

5.0.27 The refugee population coming from various African countries averaged 1,400 during 1992 and stabilized in 1993 at approximately 1,000 persons. The majority comprised Somalis who had arrived from Saudi Arabia in late 1991. A further group of 263 Eritrean refugees arrived from the Sudan and other surrounding countries during 1991 and 1992. The Libyan authorities cooperated actively with UNHCR in meeting the basic needs of this population, particularly in the areas of shelter and food. While all the Eritrean refugees expressed their desire to repatriate as soon as feasible, the Somali group, mainly from Mogadishu, has preferred to await developments in Somalia, although a first group

of approximately 100 refugees registered for repatriation to northern and southern Somalia in June 1993.

Mauritania

5.0.28 By the end of 1991, 18,000 Malian refugees had sought asylum in Mauritania, in three isolated sites at Bassikounou, Aghor and Fassala, along the south-eastern border with Mali. The caseload had more than doubled one year later, bringing the assisted refugee popuation to 38,000 persons. During the first half of 1993 the influx of refugees continued, with the assisted caseload reaching approximately 42,000 people.

5.0.29 Project activities are being implemented by UNHCR in close cooperation with the "Commisariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire" (CSA), the Mauritanian Government counterpart, United Nations agencies (mainly WFP), as well as several NGOs including MSF, "Médecins du Monde", OXFAM and, more recently, the International Catholic Migration Committee (ICMC).

5.0.30 Beginning in March 1993, and within the framework of the "Pacte National" signed on 11 April 1992 between the Malian Governement and the "Mouvements et Fronts Unifiés de l'AZAWAD", UNHCR commenced work on a comprehensive regional plan for the repatriation of Malians willing to return to their homeland. A first group of 6,500 Malian refugees is being registered for repatriation by the end of 1993. CARE Australia has already expressed its readiness to accompany the refugees returning to their villages and to assist the reintegration process.

Pakistan

5.0.31 The year 1992 saw an important increase in the repatriation of what has been the largest single refugee caseload in the world for almost a decade and a half. More than 1.5 million of the three million registered Afghan refugees have repatriated voluntarily despite the persistent unstable situation in Afghanistan. Consequently, the care and maintenance programme has diminished with a resulting steep reduction in the General Programmes budget. Nevertheless, a new influx of Afghans in early 1993 and the return of a small group of former returnees back into Pakistan makes it difficult to predict the pace of repatriation. The proposed 1994 General Programmes budget should be considered provisional.

5.0.32 Due to the current situation in Afghanistan, emergency preparedness to address a potential new influx needs to be maintained. After summer, when the repatriation season for 1993 comes to an end, UNHCR may need to adjust the care and maintenance programme to assist the refugees until spring of 1994. The international community will be kept informed of the situation in order to assist UNHCR in responding promptly to emerging needs.

Saudi Arabia

5.0.33 The 33,000 Iraqis who found temporary refuge in Saudi Arabia in March-April 1991 were accommodated in two separate camps - Al Artawiya, hosting 13,200 ex-prisoners of war, and Rafha, hosting 19,800 civilians. In November

1992, the Saudi authorities decided to consolidate both refugee populations in Rafha camp. At 31 March 1993, the total population of the camp was estimated at 28,000 persons.

5.0.34 More than 4,000 persons have so far been accepted for resettlement by different resettlement countries, mainly Australia, Canada, the Islamic Republic of Iran, New Zealand, the Nordic countries, the Syrian Arab Republic and the United States of America. Moreover, UNHCR facilitated the voluntary return of 992 persons in 1992.

Western Sahara Repatriation

5.0.35 In resolution 809 of 2 March 1993, the Security Council invited the Secretary-General to organize a self-determination referendum on behalf of the Western Saharans by the end of 1993 at the latest. Negotiations are under way with Morocco and the Polisario with a view to reaching a compromise on the criteria for eligibility to vote. In the meantime, a new Identification Commission has been set up and fielded to the territory and to Tindouf to initiate the registration process. Should the parties agree on the identification criteria, and once the Commission has completed the lists of the voters, UNHCR will be able to implement the repatriation plan which has lain dormant since late 1991. The total requirements for the operation remain at $ 34.5 million for 1993.

5.0.36 As the outcome of the negotiations with the concerned parties could not be anticipated, the Annual Programme on behalf of the Western Saharans was revised in 1993 to $ 3.5 million. An allocation of $ 3.5 million has also been proposed for 1994.

Yemen

5.0.37 In May 1993 the two camps of Al Hiswa and Madenat Al Shaab were officially closed and roughly 7,000 assisted Somali refugees were moved to the new camp of Al Koud in the Abyen governorate. In addition to this caseload, UNHCR is assisting some 2,000 urban refugees of different nationalities living in Sana'a, and around 1,000 Ethiopian refugees pending their repatriation.

5.0.38 Following the intervention of the United Nations forces in Somalia, prospects for repatriation of Somali refugees may increase. The UNHCR Branch Office in Yemen submitted an operations plan for the repatriation of 7,000 refugees during 1993.

Expenditure and allocations

5.0.39 During 1992 total UNHCR expenditure in South West Asia, North Africa and the Middle East amounted to $ 158.8 million, of which $ 60.6 million were spent under General Programmes and $ 98.2 million under Special Programmes. The revised 1993 General Programmes target amounts to $ 59.9 million. The amount required for Special Programmes in 1993 was estimated at $ 137.7 million. The proposed 1994 General Programmes requirement amounts to $ 50.6 million.

Regional Special Programmes

Afghanistan Repatriation
Summary of 1992 activities

5.0.40 In 1992, UNHCR activities relating to the repatriation of Afghan refugees expanded significantly in Afghanistan, Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran. Detailed information concerning repatriation-related activities in Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran can be found in the relevant country chapters.

Protection monitoring

5.0.41 UNHCR's field presence was strengthened considerably in the region, particularly in Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran. UNHCR was able to monitor the return at major border-crossing points between Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran, and Afghanistan. UNHCR could also observe conditions of return in most areas of Afghanistan with large numbers of returnees. New UNHCR sub-offices were established in Mashad and Zahedan in the Islamic Republic of Iran and in Jalalabad, Kandahar, Mazar-e-Sharif and Herat in Afghanistan. It was possible to establish that the voluntariness of the repatriation movement was generally respected and, despite armed conflict in Kabul, the overwhelming majority of returnees went back to areas where they did not face any immediate security problems.

Assistance in countries of asylum

5.0.42 Assistance to repatriants principally took the form of the UNHCR/WFP repatriation grant programmes, implemented in Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran. However, the establishment of the programme in the Islamic Republic of Iran was delayed until 1 December 1992 and only benefited 6,926 returnees in that year. The largely spontaneous and self-organized return from Pakistan became a large-scale movement during the summer of 1992, when 100,000 Afghans returned per week during the peak period. Returnees benefited from cash grant payments and the provision of wheat. These resources made it possible for the large majority of the returnees to reach their final destination without further UNHCR assistance. The returnees were provided with a three-month supply of wheat with which to begin their new lives. A limited number of returnees (17,792 from Pakistan and 3,626 from the Islamic Republic of Iran) also benefited from International Organization of Migration (IOM)-organized transport to their places of origin in northern Afghanistan.

Assistance in Afghanistan

5.0.43 The main responsibility for carrying out rehabilitation-related activities in Afghanistan has been entrusted to specialized United Nations agencies like UNDP, the Food and Agricultural Organization (WHO) of the United Nations (FAO), UNICEF, the World Health Organization and WFP. This programme, coordinated by UNOCHA, was supported by UNHCR in critical sectors directly linked to the immediate survival/reintegration of the returnees. The assistance

provided by UNHCR and other United Nations agencies was directed to the communities of return and not to specific segments of the population. UNHCR's priority activities therefore benefited returnees, internally displaced as well as others in need. UNHCR assisted approximately 20,000 families in rebuilding their houses; 151 shallow wells were dug; some 650 km of irrigation canals were cleaned and approximately 50 km of access roads were repaired. Implementation was effected either by UNHCR directly or through NGOs. The scope of the activities nevertheless remained rather limited due to funding constraints, as well as lack of implementation capacity and opportunities.

5.0.44 The serious armed clashes in Kabul during the second half of 1992 forced approximately 400,000 residents to leave to other areas of Afghanistan and even to Pakistan. UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF and other agencies provided assistance to some 30,000 internally displaced in the north and the east. UNHCR also purchased and pre-positioned substantial stocks of tents, plastic sheeting and blankets to be able to respond to future emergencies in Afghanistan.

Planned activities in 1993 and 1994

5.0.45 Developments in Afghanistan during the first half of 1993 have had a negative impact on repatriation from Pakistan. Nonetheless, much progress has been made in the Islamic Republic of Iran in setting up an assisted repatriation programme. In view of the situation in Afghanistan and the fact that repatriation has been more dependent on demand than on implementation of a plan, projections are very uncertain. The repatriation grant programme will therefore continue to respond to the demand for repatriation and be adjusted according to the evaluation of the situation.

5.0.46 The programme in the Islamic Republic of Iran is gradually being adapted to meet the increased demand for repatriation assistance. The number of Border Exit Stations has been increased to four to facilitate the return of refugees to all areas of western Afghanistan. With the approval of the Government of Pakistan, arrangements have been made to transport returnees going back to central Afghanistan through its territory. Due to the location of Afghan refugees throughout the Islamic Republic of Iran, it is necessary to provide transport to returnees having to travel long distances or who are otherwise in need of assistance to reach the border.

5.0.47 The repatriation grant programme, which has been implemented with much success in Pakistan, will gradually be replaced by other arrangements due to the nature of the remaining refugee population. The main reason for this planned change in arrangements is the need to ensure that repatriation assistance only benefits those who actually intend to repatriate. There is also a need to assist those unregistered refugees who wish to repatriate.

5.0.48 UNHCR's ability to implement assistance activities in Afghanistan has been greatly hampered by the withdrawal of essential international staff from Kabul, Jalalabad and Kandahar. Programme implementation during the second half of 1993 will focus on western and northern Afghanistan, areas to which UNHCR has at least limited access. While activities in the west will be carried out to support the large number of returnees repatriating from the Islamic Republic of

Iran, increased attention in the north will be given to the internally displaced. UNHCR will continue and, where possible, expand ongoing emergency rehabilitation activities in the shelter, irrigation, water and road sectors. Cooperation with other United Nations agencies carrying out essential programmes in provinces considered to the priority areas by UNHCR will be strengthened. UNHCR has in this spirit entered into an agreement with UNDP/OPS under which it is providing $ 1.2 million to UNDP/OPS for project implementation in the irrigation and road sectors. Depending on the availability of funds, UNHCR is also ready to provide funding to other United Nations agencies to implement emergency rehabilitation activities.

5.0.49 The UNHCR component of the initial projected financial requirements for the period 1 January to 30 September 1993 presented in the Secretary-General's appeal totalled $ 75.5 million. In view of the reduced level of repatriation, it is now estimated that requirements for the whole of 1993 will not exceed $ 60 million.

5.0.50 In view of the present pace of repatriation and assuming that the situation in Afghanistan will not deteriorate further, it is assumed that up to one million refugees will repatriate in 1994 from Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran. Based on this assumption, it is estimated that UNHCR will require approximately $ 43.3 million to assist in the repatriation of these refugees and facilitate their early reintegration. The scope and nature of the 1994 repatriation programme will be further assessed and adjusted during the last quarter of 1993, taking into account actual developments in 1993.

5.0.51 Details on Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE) and Programme Support and Administration (PSA) in Afghanistan are provided in the chapter entitled "Other Countries in Central and Western Asia".

Central Asia

5.0.52 Details on UNHCR's activities in Tajikistan and the surrounding countries in Central Asia are described in the chapter entitled "Other Countries in Central and Western Asia".

5.1 ALGERIA

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

5.1.1 The refugee population in Algeria consists of three major groups, namely the Western Saharans, who have been residing in the Tindouf area since 1975, the Malian refugees and Niger refugees in the south-east of the country, and urban refugees. The first group was estimated by the Algerian authorities to number 165,000 persons, living in four centres created in 1975 when they first arrived. UNHCR is assisting the vulnerable groups among them: a total of 80,000 people. The second group is estimated by the Algerian Government to number as follows: 6,000 Niger refugees and 44,000 Malians. They arrived in 1989 and 1991 respectively. The Niger refugees are settled at In-Guezzam, a village in the border area, while the Malians are living in Tamanrasset, Tinzaouatine and Bordj Badji Moktar. Approximately 75 per cent of these refugees are women and children. The majority (90 per cent) belongs to the Tuareg tribe, while the remainder are Moors and Arabs and their common language is Tamacheq. All the urban refugees, estimated at 4,500 persons, are living in Algiers. The majority of the urban refugees are Palestinians holding legal residence and work permits, while the remainder are from various Arab and other African countries.

Major developments (1992 and first quarter 1993)

5.1.2 Implementation of the Settlement Plan for Western Sahara did not register any major progress in the course of 1992. The United Nations Secertary-General has regularly informed the Security Council of the situation prevailing in the territory as far as the cease-fire is concerned and on negotiations carried out by his Special Representative within the framework of the settlement plan. However, during the first quarter of 1993 renewed efforts led to hope for a solution. A report of the Secretary-General dated 26 January 1993, in describing the developments that had taken place in previous months, offered the Security Council three broad options and requested guidance on how best to proceed. Security Council resolution 809 of 2 March 1993 constituted an action-oriented answer to the Secretary-General's queries. The resolution invited him to report to the Council no later than May 1993 on the outcome of his negotiations with the parties on the interpretation and application of the criteria for voter eligibility in the referendum. The Security Council requested that all efforts be made to ensure that by the end of the year at the latest the referendum on the self-determination of the Western Sahara will take place on a free and fair basis. It is also worth noting that a new Identification Commission has been established to screen the Western Saharans eligible to vote in the referendum.

5.1.3 In June 1992 the Government of Algeria officially requested UNHCR's involvement in the assistance programme to Niger and Malian refugees. A first technical mission was carried out in October 1992 to assess the needs of this population. A programme of assistance was formulated to meet the needs of 9,000 refugees who had been identified during the mission. A second technical mission

visited the region in April 1993 and, in view of the new findings, an expanded programme is now being finalized which will be implemented during 1993.

5.1.4 There were no major developments with regard to the urban refugee caseload, which remained stable.

Programme objectives and priorities

5.1.5 The objective of the UNHCR programme on behalf of the Western Saharan refugees is to prepare them to repatriate as soon as feasible. The developments described above illustrate that the Security Council and the Secretary-General are committed to establishing the necessary conditions for the holding of the referendum in 1993. The repatriation of the refugees is, obviously, the cornerstone of the referendum process.

5.1.6 The signing of the "Pacte National" in Bamako on 11 April 1992 between the Malian Government and the "Mouvements et Fronts Unifies de l'Azawad" has created prospects for the repatriation of the Malian refugees. While continuing to assist needy refugees, UNHCR is preparing a repatriation operation plan for those who have expressed a willingness to repatriate during 1993.

5.1.7 In view of the policy adopted by the Algerian authorities, the urban caseload should, in principle, continue to seek durable solutions in the country, with the exception of a few for whom resettlement is only viable solutions.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

5.1.8 The assistance programme for Western Saharan refugees is, as in the past, implemented through the Algerian Red Crescent Society. Several non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have pledged various donations in kind. Tangible progress in programme management has been achieved through the establishment of a working group chaired by UNHCR at the local level with the participation of all the agencies which provide assistance to the refugees. Some 4,141 mt of basic food supplies valued at $ 2.9 million were mobilized through the World Food Programme (WFP) to meet uncovered requirements for 1992. For 1993, WFP is providing 10,670 mt of basic food, valued at $ 4.8 million.

5.1.9 Prior to the inception of UNHCR's assistance programme to the Malian and Niger refugees in Algeria, humanitarian aid was provided by the Algerian Government and through bilateral donations from the Belgian and Swiss Governments, OXFAM and the EC. UNHCR's principal operational partner is the Algerian Red Crescent Society. "Fondation pout la Recherche Médicale" (FOREM), a new Algerian NGO, will be entrusted with the health/sanitation sectors. Approximately 2,908 mt of food supplies valued at $ 1,058,000 have been contributed to this programme by WFP since 1 January 1993.

5.1.10 Implementation of assistance to the urban refugees is carried out by the UNHCR Branch Office.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

a) **1992-1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

5.1.11 The basic subsistence needs of the vulnerable refugees among the Western Saharans continued to be met under the UNHCR assistance programme in the areas of health and nutrition, transport and logistics, domestic needs, crop production, water and sanitation, education and income-generation. A nutritional survey was carried out during the first quarter of 1993 and the report has been finalized.

5.1.12 Approximately 60 needy urban refugees were assisted in the areas of domestic needs, health, nutrition and education.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

5.1.13 The recommendations of the nutritional survey will be duly implemented during 1993. The vocational training sector will be strengthened with the cooperation of International Labour Organization (ILO) experts. A first group of twelve young people will attend a vocational training course in Turin, Italy, while others have been selected to attend similar courses in Algeria.

5.1.14 The assistance project for the Malian and Niger refugees was launched on 1 January 1993. The project is being implemented by UNHCR and the necessary procurement-related actions have been initiated. Special emphasis will be placed on logistics, domestic needs, water supply, health, nutrition and shelter. As already pointed out, the programme will be expanded to cover the needs of the new caseload, following the recommendations of the second technical mission which visited the area during April 1993. The modalities for implementation including the UNHCR presence in Tamanrasset, are under discussion with the authorities.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

5.1.15 The 1994 proposed allocation for the Western Saharan refugees remains the same as for 1993. The allocation proposed for the Niger and Malian refugee population is higher than the 1993 revised estimate since the second technical mission identified additional groups of refugees and, consequently, greater needs. The proposed allocation for the urban refugees remains the same as in 1993.

5.1.16 The sectoral breakdown for the initial and revised 1993 and the proposed 1994 care and maintenance allocations for the Western Saharan refugees and the Malian and Niger refugees is as follows (in US dollars).

Western Saharan Refugees

Sector	Initial 1993*	Revised 1993	Initial 1994
Food	435,372	201,000	268,560
Transport	561,731	462,137	326,360
Domestic needs	1,477,153	1,547,000	1,605,000
Water	120,000	119,804	4,804
Sanitation	6,561	6,304	6,304
Health	642,450	492,450	432,450
Education	215,874	530,000	380,000
Crop production	30,000	130,000	100,000
Livestock	0	0	300,000
Income generation	0	0	60,000
Agency op. support	10,859	11,305	16,522
Total	$ 3,500,000	$ 3,500,000	$ 3,500,000

* Takes into account the increase approved by Executive Committee in December 1992.

Mali and Niger Caseload

Sector	Initial 1993*	Revised 1993	Initial 1994
Food	15,510	15,510	87,890
Transport	82,000	163,450	222,780
Domestic needs	131,500	145,000	272,675
Water	143,000	141,000	394,900
Health	59,790	69,440	207,325
Shelter	68,000	68,000	431,200
Legal assistance	200	5,000	0
Agency op. support	0	0	10,430
Project personnel	29,800	145,600	100,600
Total	$ 529,800	$ 753,000	$ 1,727,800

* Takes into account the increase approved by Executive Committee in December 1992.

Voluntary Repatriation

5.1.17 In the expectation that voluntary repatriation to Mali will be viable, a repatriation plan is being drawn up. This effort follows a regional meeting held in Geneva in mid-May 1993 at which the UNHCR Representatives in Algeria, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal, agreed to adopt an overall and comprehensive approach to the voluntary repatriation of the Malian refugees from the various refugee-hosting countries. The repatriation of approximately 3,500 refugees from Algeria is envisaged in 1993 and a potentially larger number in 1994.

Special Programmes

Education Account

5.1.18 The proposed appropriations for 1993/1994 and for 1994/1995 cover education assistance for 50 beneficiaries. Six students are expected to graduate during this period.

Western Sahara Operation

5.1.19 As already mentioned, the Security Council expects the referendum for the self-determination of the Western Sahara to take place by the end of 1993 at the latest. In the United Nations Settlement Plan, the repatriation of Western Saharan refugees is a preparatory phase to the referendum itself. If the plan is implemented in 1993, the requirements for the repatriation operation of the refugees in Tindouf have been estimated at $ 34.5 million. UNHCR is equipped to proceed with the repatriation of the Western Saharan refugees at any time since the required preparations have been maintained since late 1991.

Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE)/Programme Support and Administration (PSA)

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) major developments**

5.1.20 With the increase in protection-related activities at the Algiers Branch Office, the staffing level was strengthened with the presence of an Associate Protection Officer affiliated to the Junior Professional Officer (JPO) scheme as from July 1992. In addition, following the Government's request to UNHCR to assist the displaced Tuareg population from Mali in southern Algeria, an evaluation mission from UNHCR visited the area towards the end of 1992. Following this technical mission, UNHCR agreed to implement an assistance operation in the area which, in turn, led to the creation of one National Officer and one Driver post as from January 1993.

5.1.21 In conformity with the decision of the United Nations Security Coordinator, security-related measures were introduced in Algeria in September 1992 comprising structural improvements to office premises as well as resources for twenty-four hour domestic surveillance. This, together with local travel costs incurred through extensive monitoring missions as well as staff movements, led PSA obligations for 1992 to exceed the revised estimate. The over-expenditure was funded through a transfer between appropriations.

b) **1993 - Revised estimates**

5.1.22 The 1993 PPE revised estimate included provision for the staffing and running costs of a new Field Office scheduled to open during the course of the year in southern Algeria as well as the procurement of a vehicle. A substantial allocation for local travel costs generated by the expansion of programming activities in Algeria was reflected in the upward revision of both the PSA and PPE estimates. The combined 1993 PSA and PPE revised allocations were subsequently increased overall by $ 211,500, representing $ 95,700 for PSA and $ 115,800 for PPE.

c) **1994 - Initial estimates**

5.1.23 The salary costs for staff members currently employed in Algeria are expected overall to amount to some $ 297,800 in 1994, representing $ 236,300 for two international and two locally recruited PSA staff and $ 61,500 for the four locally recruited PPE staff.

5.1.24 On the assumption that requirements for office equipment and furniture for both the Branch Office in Algiers and the new Field Office in southern Algeria will be fully met during the present year, overall projections of $ 97,600 for non-staff costs are lower than the 1993 revised estimates. Proportionately, this represents $ 58,500 for PSA and $ 39,100 for PPE.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ALGERIA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1992	1993		1994	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1992 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
3,481.2 a/	4,149.8	4,333.0	CARE AND MAINTENANCE Assistance to vulnerable groups of Sahrawis in the Tindouf area, including immediate needs and self-help projects. Supplementary assistance to individual refugees in urban areas. Assistance to refugees from Mali and Niger	5,307.8
4.8 b/	–	–	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	–
349.8	243.5	339.2	PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMIN. See Annexes I and II	294.8
3,835.8	4,393.3	4,672.2	Sub-total (1)	5,602.6
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
27.0	27.0	20.8	EDUCATION ACCOUNT 50 university scholarships	20.8
7.6	100.0	34,500.0	WESTERN SAHARA OPERATION	10,000.0
1,403.8	–	–	OTHER TRUST FUNDS Extra-budgetary Food	–
41.8	–	38.9	PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMIN. Junior Professional Officer	38.9
1,480.2	127.0	34,559.7	Sub-total (2)	10,059.7
5,316.0	**4,520.3**	**39,231.9**	**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**15,662.3**

a/ of which US$ 1,602 incurred against Overall Allocation
b/ obligation incurred against Overall Allocation

5.2 CYPRUS

Country Overview

Characteristics of the assisted population

5.2.1 At the request of the United Nations Secretary-General, UNHCR has continued its role as coordinator of the United Nations Humanitarian Programme of Assistance for Cyprus, which has provided aid to persons uprooted and displaced within the island following the events of 1974. At the further request of the Government of Cyprus, contributions to this assistance are channelled through UNHCR's Special Programmes. Within this framework and as from 1981, some 265,000 displaced persons have been assisted through UNHCR under an annual grant of $ 10 million from the Government of the United States of America. Furthermore, as of December 1992, Cyprus hosted a refugee population of some 107 persons, mainly from former Yugoslavia and the Middle East.

Major developments (1992 and first quarter 1993)

5.2.2 Despite the restrictions in granting asylum to refugees, in November 1992 the Government indicated its readiness to allow the refugees falling under UNHCR's mandate the right to work, pending their resettlement in third countries.

5.2.3 From 1974 to 1986 humanitarian assistance to the displaced Cypriots concentrated on providing basic needs as well as on strengthening institutions, such as hospitals and schools, most affected by the population influx. Bi-communal activities were introduced in 1986 and have progressively increased to the point that, in 1992, the total contribution of $ 10 million from the donor country for humanitarian assistance was earmarked solely for the development of bi-communal projects. In the sectors of health, bi-communal seminars and workshops were successfully launched in 1992. Implementation of the latter was greatly facilitated by the combination of two formerly separate UNHCR offices into one and its relocation to the United Nations Protected Area on 1 July 1992, where community services are now provided. A bi-communal body was also formed to address specific concerns in the areas of forestry, pest control and the environment.

Programme objectives and priorities

5.2.4 In view of the restrictions on the asylum policy adopted by the Government, as in 1992 the objective is to resettle the refugee population assisted by UNHCR, while operational modalities concerning the right to work policy are implemented.

5.2.5 Bi-communal activities and programmed for 1993 in the areas of sanitation, forestry, pest control and the environment in order to expand those implemented in 1992.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

5.2.6 UNHCR directly implements the assistance project for the refugee population in Cyprus. In addition the Cypriot authorities provide free medical care and educational facilities for refugee children.

5.2.7 The Cyprus Red Cross Society (CRCS) is UNHCR's implementing partner for the United Nations Humanitarian Programme of Assistance. Close cooperation is maintained with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) as well as with the Office of the Representative of the Secretary-General.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

a) **1992 and 1993 programme implementation**

5.2.8 Persons continued to seek temporary or permanent asylum in Cyprus and a number of them contacted the UNHCR office in Nicosia. Out of the 107 asylum-seekers living in Cyprus at the beginning of 1993, 45 have been assisted in the area of nutrition and domestic needs. This programme is directly implemented by the UNHCR Office.

b) **1994 programme proposals**

5.2.9 The proposed allocation is the same as in 1993 since there are no indications that the number of needy refugees will change.

Special Programmes

Humanitarian assistance to displaced persons

a) **1993 programme implementation**

5.2.10 This programme aims at improving the general living conditions of the displaced persons and the affected population. At the same time, with a view to improving mutual trust and consolidating the confidence-building process, bi-communal activities were implemented. Despite some operational difficulties, substantial progress was made in promoting projects in the area of health, sanitation, the environment, agriculture, shelter, education and forestry. The implementation of this programme has been entrusted, as in the past, to the CRCS, through its specialized committees. UNHCR monitors closely the different projects related to the programme, while promoting bi-communal meetings and seminars.

b) **1994 programme proposals**

5.2.11 An allocation has been requested for 1994 to continue humanitarian assistance to displaced persons in Cyprus. It is expected that the same implementation arrangements will apply as in the past.

Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE)/Programme Support and Administration (PSA)

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) major developments**

5.2.12 The UNHCR Office of the Chief of Mission achieved a long-standing objective by relocating to new office premises in the United Nations Protected Area as from 1 July 1992. The move not only served to combine the two UNHCR offices formerly located in both the north and south of the island, but also provided facilities for the construction of a communal area, thereby stimulating bi-communal seminars and workshops. While remaining within the 1992 revised PSA estimate for administrative support costs relating to the United Nations Humanitarian Programme of Assistance in Cyprus, extensive renovations to the new UNHCR premises and communal area were effected, as well as minor purchases of office equipment.

b) **1993 - Revised estimates**

5.2.13 The 1993 revised PSA estimate for administrative support costs relating to the United Nations Humanitarian Programme of Assistance in Cyprus has now been increased by $ 36,300 and includes provision for the procurement of office equipment and one vehicle.

c) **1994 - Initial estimates**

5.2.14 The 1994 intitial estimate is similar to the 1993 revised estimate. The salary costs for the two international and six local staff members currently employed in Cyprus are expected to amount to approximately $ 371,000 in 1994, with non-staff costs projected at some $ 64,400.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN CYPRUS

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1992	1993		1994	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1992 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
60.3	70.0	67.2	CARE AND MAINTENANCE Supplementary assistance to some 45 asylum-seekers	67.2
60.3	70.0	67.2	Sub-total (1)	67.2
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
9,886.6	9,589.3	9,483.7	HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DISPLACED PERSONS IN CYPRUS Multipurpose assistance	9,495.3
433.4	410.7	447.0	PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMIN.	435.4
28.7	–	–	PLAN OF ACTION RELATED TO THE GULF CRISIS	–
10,348.7	10,000.0	9,930.7	Sub-total (2)	9,930.7
10,409.0	**10,070.0**	**9,997.9**	**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**9,997.9**

5.3 EGYPT

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

5.3.1 At 31 December 1992, the refugee population in the Arab Republic of Egypt totalled 5,509 persons. It was composed of 4,869 Somalis, 383 Ethiopians and 257 refugees of various nationalities, including elderly and stateless persons. All were located in urban areas and assisted by UNHCR.

5.3.2 The Somali refugee population is comprised of 40 per cent men, 25 per cent women and 35 per cent children. The other groups of refugees are essentially composed of men, with the exception of the caseload of elderly and stateless persons in which the proportion of elderly widows is predominant.

Major developments (1992 and first quarter 1993)

5.3.3 The influx of Somali refugees to Egypt substantially decreased in May 1992 after the introduction of visa requirements. However, the living conditions of those in the country have deteriorated. An increasing number of destitute families who were no longer receiving financial support from family heads living abroad, mainly in other Arab countries, have approached UNHCR seeking assistance.

5.3.4 Assistance activities towards the group were therefore increased, with emphasis on health care, to respond better to the need of women and children; education, to enrol the majority of school-age children in Egyptian schools; and vocational training for those above 16 years of age.

Programme objectives and priorities

5.3.5 There is little prospect for the Somali refugees, the majority of whom are from southern Somalia, to return to their country of origin. Similarly, there has been very little interest in voluntary repatriation to Ethiopia and Eritrea. Consequently, assistance, as in the past, will concentrate on helping the refugees to become self-reliant.

5.3.6 Specifically, UNHCR assistance in Egypt will focus on facilitating the local integration of refugees who have been granted permanent asylum with the following objectives:

i) To provide primary and secondary education to the refugee children either in Egyptian private and public schools, when feasible, or through private language instruction in English or Arabic;

ii) To provide medical assistance to vulnerable groups and major medical treatment to those who may require hospitalization;

iii) To provide temporary assistance for needy asylum-seekers pending status determination;

iv) To provide essential basic assistance to the elderly and other refugees with special needs;

5.3.7 The resettlement of 40 eligible persons in 1993 and the same number in 1994 will be arranged, and promotion of voluntary repatriation for certain cases will also be initiated.

5.3.8 A further priority will be to provide the required assistance to the most needy Sudanese refugees and persons in need of international protection. A survey will be conducted by the UNHCR office in Cairo to determine their status and assess the needs of those among them who are in the most vulnerable situation.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

5.3.9 UNHCR is responsible for implementation of the assistance programme in cooperation with Government departments (notably the Ministry of Social Affairs), other United Nations agencies and one non-governmental organization (NGO), namely Caritas (Egypt).

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

a) **1992-1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

5.3.10 As foreseen under the 1992 programme which sought to minimize the economic hardship of refugees in Egypt by addressing their most urgent needs, assistance to a large number of persons was provided and mostly oriented towards identified needs in the areas of education, vocational training, medical assistance and self-help activities.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

5.3.11 The number of refugees in need of assistance has increased from 820 to 2,300; thus the proposed revised allocation for 1993 includes an increased budget for assistance.

5.3.12 Special emphasis is being placed on the training of 455 young male refugees; primary and secondary education activities of some 1,300 Somali children; the provision of temporary assistance and medical care for an estimated 500 needy asylum-seekers pending status determination; and the grant of an emergency allowance on a case-by-case basis to some needy refugees who are facing sudden hardship or serious problems.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

5.3.13 The same type of activities will be maintained in 1994 as in 1993. Implementation of the above activities will continue and particular efforts to enrol refugee children in Egyptian schools will be pursued.

Local Settlement

a) **1992-1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

5.3.14 Assistance was provided to 120 elderly and stateless persons, mainly Armenians and Russians, to cover basic needs and support their local integration in Egypt.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

5.3.15 The above group of elderly persons continues to benefit from the same level of basic assistance. The situation of widows, who comprise the majority, is closely monitored by the implementing partner's social counsellor.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

5.3.16 It is planned to maintain the same budget allocation for 1994 with continued emphasis on satisfying the basic needs of the above caseload. Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE) has been included in the care and maintenance appropriation for 1994.

Resettlement

a) **1992-1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

5.3.17 Forty refugees, mostly of African origin, were selected for resettlement from Egypt. They are considered to be in special need of protection since they belong to the vulnerable categories, namely the handicapped and medically-at-risk.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

5.3.18 The UNHCR Regional Office in Cairo continues to submit cases who fulfil requirements under present resettlement criteria. The budget has been prepared with a planning figure of 40 persons.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

5.3.19 Efforts will continue to resettle specific vulnerable cases, estimated at 40 persons, for whom resettlement remains the only available durable solution.

Special Programmes

Education Account

5.3.20 Scholarships for 24 students were provided in 1992-1993. For the 1993-1994 academic year, 45 refugee students, mainly Somalis, will be assisted.

Other Trust Funds

5.3.21 In 1992, contributions from the Jinishian Memorial Programme (USA) were received for aged and stateless Armenian refugees in Egypt.

Plan of Action relating to the Gulf Persian Crisis

5.3.22 Expenditure in 1992 related to Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE) costs, which are described below.

Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE)/Programme Support and Administration (PSA)

General Programmes

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) major developments**

5.3.23 Obligations for PSA and PPE exceeded the 1992 revised estimates as a result of an upward revision in both the local salary scales and the post-adjustment multiplier. In addition, during the period under review, increased operational activities led to the strengthening of administrative support at the Regional Office through the employment of two local staff under the PSA allocation for extended temporary assistance.

5.3.24 In view of the regional scope of the duties of both the Regional Programme Officer and Regional Resettlement Officer and their need to travel, non-staff costs in 1992 included the procurement of two portable computers.

b) **1993 - Revised estimates**

5.3.25 The downward trend reflected in the 1993 revised estimate for PSA is primarily due to the change of funding for temporary local staff from General Programmes to Special Programmes. The revised estimate also includes the costs incurred due to the Regional Office's relocation to new premises, as a result of the earthquake.

5.3.26 Following a review of the local staffing component in conjunction with the increased operational activities covered by the Regional Office, the posts of Programme Assistant and Registry Clerk/Secretary were created as from April and June 1993 respectively. Provision for these two posts were included in the 1993 revised estimate for PPE.

c) **1994 - Initial estimates**

5.3.27 The salary costs for staff members currently employed in Egypt are expected overall to amount to some $ 631,000 in 1994, of which $ 309,000 under PSA for two international and five locally recruited staff and $ 322,000 under PPE for two international and eight locally recruited staff.

Special Programmes

a) 1992 - 1993 major developments

5.3.28 In 1992 international staff were deployed from the Regional Office in Cairo to Kuwait, Saudia Arabia and the Syrian Arab Republic pending the establishment of an official UNHCR presence at these locations. An allocation was made available for extensive monitoring missions as well as related overhead costs at the Regional Office from the Special Programme for the Persian Gulf.

5.3.29 With the opening of UNHCR offices in Kuwait, Saudia Arabia and the Syrian Arab Republic, during the second half of 1992, provision was subsequently made for staffing and general operating expenses at each location, as reflected in the chapter entitled "Other Countries in Western Asia". Consequently, regional travel from Cairo was limited to regular monitoring missions in 1993 and funded from General Programmes.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN EGYPT

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1992	1993		1994	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1992 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
397.3 a/	550.0	976.8	CARE AND MAINTENANCE Supplementary assistance and medical aid for vulnerable cases amongst the Somali refugee caseload as well as for newly arrived refugees pending determination of eligibility	1,298.9
6.0 b/	–	–	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	–
319.8 c/	267.7	368.3	LOCAL SETTLEMENT Assistance and vocational tarining for stateless persons	62.0
35.2 d/	29.9	29.9	RESETTLEMENT Temporary assistance, food, accomodation and in-country transport for refugees pending resettlement or in transit	29.9
449.8	636.2	623.8	PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMIN. See Annexes I and II	558.9
1,208.1	1,483.8	1,998.8	Sub-total (1)	1,949.7
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
110.6	116.3	183.0	EDUCATION ACCOUNT 70 university scholarships	183.0
303.3	–	–	PLAN OF ACTION RELATING TO THE GULF CRISIS	–
15.4	–	4.0	OTHER TRUST FUNDS Quarterly allowances for Armenian refugees	–
87.2	50.0	26.0	PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMIN. Junior Professional Officer	26.0
516.5	166.3	213.0	Sub-total (2)	209.0
1,724.6	**1,650.1**	**2,211.8**	**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**2,158.7**

a/ of which US$ 67,328 incurred against Overall Allocation
b/ obligation incurred against Overall Allocation
c/ of which US$ 15,399 incurred against Overall Allocation
d/ of which US$ 5,300 incurred against Overall Allocation

ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

Area	1,645,000 sq. km.
Estimated population	61,560,000 (1992)
Population density	37.4 per sq. km. (approx.)

5.4 ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

5.4.1 According to Government figures, at 31 December 1992 the Islamic Republic of Iran hosted some 3,995,000 refugees, comprising 2,900,000 Afghans and 1,095,000 Iraqis.

5.4.2 Some 230,000 Afghan refugees were living in organized settlements or camps. The majority of the Afghan refugees reside in the provinces of Khorasan, Teheran and Sistan Baluchistan and the rest are scattered throughout the country. A Government census was carried out in 1990 which showed that 67 per cent of the refugee population was male and 42 per cent under 18 years of age; no new census has been carried out to date.

5.4.3 The Iraqi refugees are also scattered in the four western provinces of West Azarbaijan, Kurdistan, Kermanshah and Khuzestan. The caseload remaining from the 1991 Persian Gulf crisis presently stands at some 95,000, with 55,000 living in settlements/camps and the rest in towns. The balance of one million refugees generally resides with friends or relatives and sought refuge in the Islamic Republic of Iran prior to 1991. The 1990 census indicated that 68 per cent of this caseload was male and 36 per cent under 18 year of age. Except for the refugees living in the settlements, no direct assistance is provided to the Iraqi refugees as they are considered to have integrated locally.

5.4.4 Some 70 third-country nationals still depend on the assistance provided by the Government and UNHCR. They are residing in a camp in Varamin. Prospects for the safe voluntary repatriation of the majority of this caseload are improving and UNHCR hopes to be in a position to close the Varamin camp by the end of 1993.

Major developments (1992 and first quarter 1993)

5.4.5 Government reports indicate that some 416,000 Afghan refugees returned spontaneously to their country of origin in 1992, while some 273,000 returned during the first seven months of 1993. In addition, UNHCR assisted some 167,000 Afghans to repatriate from 1 December 1992 to 31 July 1993. Offices were opened in Mashad, Khorasan, Zahedan and Sistan Baluchistan, to ensure access and assistance to the refugees and for monitoring of the returnees. Tension along the border with Iraq in June made it necessary for UNHCR to prepare a contingency plan to respond to the needs of refugees in the event of any population movements.

5.4.6 An in-depth programme review mission from Headquarters was also undertaken to the Islamic Republic of Iran in March 1993 to review programme implementation of prior-years' projects and to determine the needs and levels of assistance for the 1993 revised estimates and 1994 programme proposals.

Programme objectives and priorities

5.4.7 UNHCR will continue to provide limited assistance to the Iraqi and Afghan refugees, as well as to the third-country nationals, in close cooperation with the Iranian authorities. Contingency plans to address possible new influxes will be updated regularly. UNHCR's presence in the field will enable improved coverage of the needs of the refugees and facilitate close monitoring of implementation of assistance activities.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

5.4.8 The UNHCR assistance programme will continue to be implemented by the Government. The Bureau for Aliens and Immigrants Affairs of the Ministry of the Interior is responsible for the overall coordination and implementation of relief assistance for all the projects financed by UNHCR. The World Food Programme (WFP) will continue to provide emergency food assistance to Afghan and Iraqi refugees. Assistance to individual cases, mainly in the form of one-time financial and medical assistance, is implemented directly by UNHCR.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

a) **1992-1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

5.4.9 This allocation mainly covers assistance to individual, destitute refugees and includes special medical care not available from the National Health Services, legal assistance and one-time financial assistance. Assistance to the third-country nationals in Varamin camp, which houses a number of Somalis, is also covered under this project. In 1992, 169 persons received medical assistance, 50 cases received financial assistance and 15 cases received legal assistance, while 52 cases (152 persons) were resettled in third countries.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

5.4.10 The allocation for 1993 has been increased from $ 350,000 to $ 490,700 to reflect the growing number of refugees who approach UNHCR Offices in Teheran and in the field and are in need of assistance. In 1993, some 5,000 individual refugees are expected to benefit from care and maintenance, of which 500 families are to be assisted by the Sub-Office in Mashad, Khorasan province, where arrangements are now in place to assist the refugees directly there, instead of having to refer them to Teheran as in the past. It is anticipated that most of the third-country nationals in Varamin camp will choose to repatriate by the end of the year and that assistance to this group can be discontinued accordingly.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

5.4.11 The proposed allocation for 1994 is lower than the revised 1993 estimate in view of the potential repatriation of third-country nationals from Varamin camp and the planned closure of the camp by the end of 1994. The number of individual cases to be assisted is expected to remain at the 1993 level,

however, since it is anticipated that the decrease in the number of refugees seeking assistance will be offset by easier access of more refugees to UNHCR Offices in the field in Zahedan, Ahvaz and Kermanshah, in addition to Mashad.

Local Settlement

a) **1992-1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

5.4.12 As a result of the Persian Gulf crisis, delays were experienced in 1991 and in 1992 in the planned implementation of activities in the east and west of the country.

Afghan refugees

5.4.13 Assistance activities for Afghan refugees in the Islamic Republic of Iran continued to focus on potential returnees, to facilitate their eventual repatriation and reintegration in their home country. At the same time, assistance benefited both refugees in need and the local population. In 1992, the activities benefiting Afghan refugees, including those refugees who were not likely to return immediately to Afghanistan, continued to be covered through the multi-sectoral programme of assistance under the local settlement appropriation, which focused on improving living standards. Funds were provided for the construction of 14 warehouses in Khorasan province under the logistics sector and three water-rehabilitation network projects were initiated under the water sector. Progress was also made in the sanitation sector, under which four pick-ups and two refuse collection lorries were delivered to the Ministry of Health. Under the health sector, UNHCR continued its support to the Ministry of Health by constructing Health Posts. Two prefabricated schools were also completed, while another six are due to be completed by the end of the year. In 1992 and in the first quarter of 1993, efforts continued to complete several prior-year projects under various sectors.

5.4.14 A total of $ 4.1 million (of which $ 2 million financed from the Annual Programme and $ 2.1 financed from Trust Funds) was allocated in 1992 to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) for implementation of skills-development training and income-generation activities in the deforested areas of south Khorasan.

Iraqi refugees

5.4.15 UNHCR provided support to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to keep the winterized camps built in 1991 in a state of preparedness in the Western provinces and also assisted the remaining Iraqi refugees pending voluntary repatriation. The Iraqi refugees benefited from multi-sectoral assistance under the local settlement appropriation. In 1992 and the first quarter of 1993, assistance was provided in the construction of warehouses and a technical study was initiated in Kurdistan province on surface-water collection and a waste-collection and disposal system. Pick-ups and waste-collection lorries were purchased and delivered to improve sanitation. In addition, the construction of four schools was initiated under the education sector.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

5.4.16 The in-depth programme review mission from Headquarters in March 199 confirmed that the 1993 programme will continue gradually to shift the focus of assistance from a cost-reimbursement or compensation-oriented programme to activities benefiting potential returnees and facilitating their eventual reintegration in their country of origin. In addition, the 1993 programme has begun to target the most vulnerable groups of refugees who may not be able to return in 1994, as well as those persons among the local population who are most affected by the presence of large numbers of refugees in their areas of residence.

5.4.17 In 1993, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran will try to complete activities planned for the current year as well as all remaining projects from prior years. The opening of additional offices in the field will improve UNHCR's monitoring capacity and facilitate identification of unmet needs

Afghan refugees

5.4.18 Emphasis is being placed on the health sector, since it is expected that there will be an increase in the number of refugees seeking medical treatment within the Primary Health Care network, at Rural Health Centres, and i the number of referrals to Urban Health Centres or Central Hospitals. Activitie under the health sector include the establishment of 16 health posts to extend the refugee Primary Health Care network to Khorasan province, which was not previously covered by the network. Under the water sector, the completion in 1993 of four water-supply systems in Khorasan province will benefit some 71,000 Afghan refugees. The 1993 revised allocation under the sanitation, shelter and education sectors is lower than the initial 1993 estimates in view of the need t complete outstanding prior-year projects under these sectors.

Iraqi refugees

5.4.19 The 1993 revised allocation is considerably lower than the initial estimates. Activities will be maintained in the logistics, water, sanitation, health, construction and education sectors until the remaining 95,000 settlement-based Iraqis are able to return to their country or integrate locally Four water schemes are planned in the western provinces. Provision is also made for the construction of three slaughterhouses and two bakeries.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

5.4.20 The initial 1994 estimates will cover continued assistance to Afghan and Iraqis under the proposed appropriation for local settlement.

Afghan refugees

5.4.21 Assistance to Afghan refugees will particularly address the needs of those refugees who will not have repatriated by early 1994 and those vulnerable groups who are unable to return to their places of origin. The initial 1994 proposals are higher than the revised 1993 allocation, although a comparison by sectors reveals a reduction in all of them, except under health and sanitation.

Emphasis will be given to the health sector and, in particular, the Ministry of Health will expand the health network to nine additional settlements which shelter some 40,000 Afghan refugees who have not yet benefited from any UNHCR assistance, except for the provision of medicine. Under the sanitation sector, the increase is due to the need to implement sanitation activities to benefit the Bardsir camp and will include waste collection/disposal and drainage construction activities. In addition, the remaining sanitation activities in Zahedan, which will benefit some 6,500 Afghan families, are to be undertaken in 1994. The initial 1994 proposal is also increased as it includes a provision under the forestry sector to reafforest from 2,000 to 3,000 ha of deforested areas, mainly in the eastern provinces, as a result of the presence of large numbers of refugees for over a decade. The activities will include raising seedlings, planting, rehabilitating thousands of hectares of dunes, and digging trenches and water canals. Some 1,000 refugees are to be employed in these projects.

Iraqi refugees

5.4.22 The 1994 local settlement appropriation for Iraqi refugees will cover the needs of the remaining 95,000 Iraqi refugees accommodated in 30 settlements in four western provinces. The total requirements under the 1994 initial proposal are lower than the 1993 revised allocation. There is an overall reduction under all sectors, except under sanitation, where increased activities aimed at a general improvement in sanitation have to be undertaken in the provinces of Bakhtaran and West Azarbaijan. Provision is made for garbage collection and sewage systems in Kurdistan province. Similar sanitation activities will also be undertaken in Khuzestan province, including purchase of refuse-collection and sewage-tanker lorries. The repair of latrines is also planned in Fars province.

5.4.23 Sectoral requirements for the initial and revised 1993 as well as proposed 1994 local settlement appropriation for assistance to Afghan and Iraqi refugees are summarized below (in US dollars).

Afghan Refugees

Sector	Initial 1993	Revised 1993	Proposed 1993
Transport	821,600	622,800	575,000
Water	760,600	759,745	513,000
Sanitation	730,000	230,000	830,000
Health	2,637,000	3,286,040	2,708,080
Shelter	550,100	200,000	450,900
Education	720,700	438,800	528,200
Legal assistance	115,000	65,000	115,000
Agency op. support	500,000	316,315	383,120
Forestry	0	0	1,000,000
Sub-total	6,835,000	5,918,700	7,103,300
Project personnel	1,148,200	1,118,800	1,194,700
Total	$ 7,983,200	$ 7,037,500	$ 8,298,000

Iraqi Refugees

Sector	Initial 1993	Revised 1993	Proposed 1994
Transport	1,245,800	1,095,880	334,000
Water	1,210,050	1,210,000	612,990
Sanitation	600,000	760,000	954,000
Health	1,481,000	718,440	990,440
Shelter	650,000	282,980	623,920
Education	578,150	377,400	383,150
Forestry	0	0	0
Legal assistance	0	0	0
Agency op. support	0	0	8,200
Total	$ 5,765,000	$ 4,444,700	$ 3,906,700

* The budget for project personnel covers the entire caseload.

Resettlement

5.4.24 Funding for this activity is covered under Headquarters' Overall Allocation in 1993, and under the care and maintenance allocation for local cost relating to the screening process in the Islamic Republic of Iran. In 1992, UNHCR facilitated the resettlement of some 125 Afghan and Iraqi refugees, as compared to 81 in 1991, mainly to Sweden and other European countries. Another 297 cases requested resettlement during the first quarter of 1993, of which 19 departed.

Special Programmes

Afghanistan Repatriation Programmes

5.4.25 General information on the Afghanistan repatriation operation can be found in the chapter entitled "Overview of Developments in South West Asia, Nort Africa and the Middle East and Regional Special Programmes".

a) 1992-1993 (first quarter) programme implementation

5.4.26 The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has reported that a total of 416,000 Afghan refugees returned to Afghanistan from early 1992 to 31 December 1992. These refugees repatriated spontaneously without the support of the international community. UNHCR/WFP started an assistance programme for returning refugees on 1 December 1992. A total of 6,926 returnees benefited fro repatriation grants provided at the Dogharoon Border Exit Station until 31 December 1992. Each registered refugee received $ 25 and 50 kg of wheat; families also received one piece of plastic sheeting. These resources enabled the majority of the returnees to reach their place of origin in Afghanistan without further assistance from UNHCR. Expenditures in 1992 also covered the establishment of three Border Exit Stations and the purchase of support vehicles and communications equipment.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

5.4.27 UNHCR's returnee assistance programme was expanded in 1993 and 167,755 returnees had benefited from the repatriation grant programme by 31 July, in addition to the 273,000 refugees who left the Islamic Republic of Iran spontaneously during the same period. UNHCR is counting on a further expansion of the programme and it has, in this regard, adopted a planning figure of 700,000 returnees for 1993. Assistance will be provided at four Border Exit Stations. Complementary in-country transportation assistance arranged by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) is provided to returnees living far away from the border and to other needy groups. The implementation of the repatriation programme will have to be adapted to the actual demand for repatriation assistance in the various locations. UNHCR's presence and monitoring, particularly in the border provinces and the Border Exit Stations, is another important feature of the repatriation programme. The revised 1993 allocation is thus higher than the initial 1993 estimates.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

5.4.28 The present instability in Afghanistan does not allow UNHCR to establish a clear time frame for the repatriation operation. Repatriation to Afghanistan will, to some degree, continue to be organized by the refugees themselves, and supported by the repatriation grant programme. UNHCR will therefore maintain its repatriation-grant programme in 1994. It is also hoped that the planned In-Country Transit Centres in some areas of major refugee concentrations such as Teheran, Esfahan and Kerman will be operational at the latest by early 1994. This will allow UNHCR and IOM to provide in-country transportation assistance to all those in need of such assistance. The initial requirements are thus based on current planning assumptions that some 500,000 Afghans will repatriate in 1994, and are lower than that 1993 revised allocation.

Plan of Action relating to the Persian Gulf Crisis

5.4.29 In 1992 some 131 third-country nationals who were displaced in the Islamic Republic of Iran as a result of the Persian Gulf conflict received accommodation in Varamin camp with Persian Gulf funds, pending a durable solution.

Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE)/Programme Support and Administration (PSA)

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) major developments**

5.4.30 With the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding between UNHCR and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran in November 1992, the status of the Office of the Chief of Mission in Teheran was changed to that of a Branch Office. A total of 31 posts, including six international and seven National Officer posts in the Branch Office are funded under General Programmes.

5.4.31 The formal establishment of UNHCR Sub-Offices in Ahvaz and Kermanshah in the western provinces of Khuzestan and Kermanshah, respectively, in early 1992 contributed immensely to UNHCR's ability to monitor the delivery of assistance and implementation of General Programmes activities in these provinces. In

addition, the Sub-Office in Kermanshah also administers the activities of the Field Offices in Orumiyeh and Sanandaj in West Azarbaijan and Kurdistan provinces, respectively. The two Sub-Offices in Ahvaz and Kermanshah now have a total of two international and ten local posts, which are also funded under General Programmes.

5.4.32 Expenditure in 1992 under General Programmes was higher than initial estimates, largely under salaries and common staff costs, as a result of an across board increase of 175 per cent in net salaries over the old rial salary scales for all local General Service and National Officer posts. In addition, a non-pensionable allowance of 20 per cent of net salaries was introduced for these posts. Both increases in staff costs came became effective in June 1992. Furthermore, expenditure for the acquisition and replacement of office furniture and equipment, including data-processing equipment, was also higher than the initial estimates, due to increased needs to improve the facilities and working conditions in Branch Office Teheran, and the opening of the Sub-Offices in Ahvaz and Kermanshah.

5.4.33 An over-expenditure in 1992 under General Programmes was funded through a transfer between appropriations.

5.4.34 Expenditure in 1992 under Special Programmes included costs related to the opening of the Sub-Office in Mashad, Khorasan province, in May 1992, in connection with the commencement of the programme for the repatriation of Afghan refugees. Two international and five local General Service posts created for this Sub-Office were funded under Special Programmes. There was a slight over-expenditure for office supplies and materials, as well as furniture and equipment, owing to increased needs in connection with the establishment of the new Sub-Office in Mashad.

5.4.35 Over-expenditure in 1992 under Special Programmes was met through an increase in the final allocation from funds available under the Afghan Repatriation Programme.

b) **1993 - Revised estimates**

5.4.36 An in-depth programme and staffing review mission was undertaken in March 1993, which led to the reduction and redeployment of posts in the Branch Office in Teheran. The total 1993 revised estimates under General Programmes is marginally lower than the 1993 initial estimates. Increased needs have been recorded for local and regional travel and for the acquisition of furniture and equipment for the now fully operational Sub-Offices in Ahvaz and Kermenshah, while costs under general operating expenses and office supplies and materials are lower than initially estimated. The revised estimates under General Programmes also provide for a total of 43 posts, including eight international posts.

5.4.37 The total 1993 revised estimates under Special Programmes is higher, as a result of the opening of a new Sub-Office in Zahedan, in the eastern province of Sistan Baluchistan in early 1993. The opening of the Sub-Office was directly related to the commencement of the repatriation of Afghan refugees from the province. The increased revised 1993 estimates under Special Programmes thus

provides for the costs of seven posts in the new Sub-Office, including two international posts and consequently, increased needs under travel, general operating expenses and acquisition of furniture, equipment and vehicles. A total of 20 posts are presently funded under Special Programmes. The revised estimates also take account of the creation, effective July 1993, of one post of Repatriation Officer in the Branch Office in Teheran, in order to strengthen operational support for the Afghan Repatriation Programme.

5.4.38 The increased requirements in 1993 reflect the needs of the Sub-Office in Mashad, Khorasan province, where repatriation activities have gained momentum since March 1993, necessitating the relocation of the Sub-Office to larger premises. In addition, two new vehicles have been provided for repatriation activities. Furthermore, and pending the creation of new posts in connection with the Afghan Repatriation Programme, provision has been made under Temporary Assistance to cover the costs of 34 local staff, initially for a period of two months, to staff the Border Exit Stations in Khorasan and Sistan Baluchistan provinces.

c) **1994 - Initial estimates**

5.4.39 The initial projections for 1994 under General Programmes are slightly higher than the revised 1993 requirements. The increase is due mainly to a provision made under General Programmes for salaries and common staff costs for the 43 approved posts for the whole of 1994. General operating expenses are also consequently budgeted at higher levels. Needs for office equipment are expected to remain at the 1993 level.

5.4.40 The 1994 initial estimates under Special Programmes are expected to be slightly lower, particularly since the Sub-Offices in Mashad and Zahedan, which cover the Afghan Repatriation Programme, will have been established by the end of 1993. Local and regional travel has been budgeted at a higher level, in anticipation of increased activities under the Afghan Repatriation Programme in 1994, while general operating expenses, particularly the budget for purchase of office equipment and vehicles, are considerably lower, since significant purchases of office equipment and vehicles are included in the revised 1993 estimates. Provision has been made under Special Programmes for the salaries and common staff costs of the currently approved 22 posts for the whole of 1994.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1992	1993		1994	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1992 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)	
350.0	350.0	490.7	CARE AND MAINTENANCE Supplementary assistance to some 7,500 destitute refugees, including medical aid and related costs	429.6
13,164.3	13,748.2	11,482.2	LOCAL SETTLEMENT Multi-sectoral assistance to Afghan and Iraqi refugees	12,204.7
79.8 a/	–	–	RESETTLEMENT	–
664.0	577.5	527.5	PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMIN. See Annexes I and II	532.2
14,258.1	14,675.7	12,500.4	Sub-total (1)	13,166.5
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)	
1.3	–	–	EDUCATION ACCOUNT	–
4,236.9	9,500.0	25,000.0	AFGHANISTAN REPATRIATION PROGRAMME	15,000.0
1,301.3	–	–	PLAN OF ACTION RELATING TO THE GULF CRISIS	–
–	–	40.7	OTHER TRUST FUNDS	–
2,108.0	6,000.0	–	Refugee aid & development project in South Khorasan	–
5.9	–	–	PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMIN. Junior Professional Officer	–
7,653.4	15,500.0	25,040.7	Sub-total (2)	15,000.0
21,911.5	**30,175.7**	**37,541.1**	**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**28,166.5**

a/ obligation incurred against Overall Allocation

5.5 IRAQ

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

5.5.1 At 31 December 1992, the total refugee population in Iraq was estimated at 95,500 persons. It comprised the following groups living in different parts of Iraq:

i) At the Al Tash camp, near the town of Ramadi, there remained some 20,400 Iranian refugees, mainly of Kurdish origin, most of whom had arrived in Iraq as early as 1979 and 1980. Approximately 70 per cent of them are women and children;

ii) There were a further 3,500 Iranian refugees of Kurdish origin living in northern Iraq, mainly in Sulaimaniya and Erbil governorates, including some who had previously lived in the Al Tash refugee camp;

iii) There were a further 10,000 Iranians of Arab origin in Misan and Wasit governorates, south of Baghdad, most of whom live in rural areas and have attained a reasonable degree of integration with the local population. A social and economic survey will be carried out by the UNHCR Office in Baghdad to obtain an accurate figure for this refugee caseload in order to better assess and address their needs;

iv) Furthermore, there are an estimated 60,000 Palestinians living in Iraq, mostly in Baghdad, to whom UNHCR is providing medical supplies through the Palestinian Clinic in Al Balidiyet in Baghdad. Moreover, 300 Palestinian families are considered destitute and are receiving limited food assistance from the Office through the Palestinian Red Crescent Society;

v) In addition, there are 600 other urban refugees, primarily Eritreans, Somalis and Sudanese working or studying in Iraq;

vi) Finally, counselling and limited material assistance is provided to a further 1,000 refugees of various nationalities including the so-called "Bidoons" (stateless persons), expelled from Kuwait in the aftermath of the Persian Gulf conflict who have settled in the southern governorates and the Mosul area of northern Iraq.

Major developments (1992 and first quarter 1993)

5.5.2 In early January 1992, 1,600 refugees from Al Tash camp voluntarily repatriated to the Islamic Republic of Iran under UNHCR supervision but the repatriation operation could not cover the whole initially targeted refugee population. In January 1993, the Iraqi authorities formally requested UNHCR to increase its assistance activities at Al Tash in order to accelerate the repatriation of approximately 14,000 persons who chose to depart and,

alternatively, provide resettlement opportunities for those unwilling or unable to return to their homeland. Negotiations are presently under way with the Iranian authorities to resume the repatriation process.

5.5.3 Following the completion in mid-1992 of the winterization programme in northern Iraq, which included the supply of adequate shelter, the setting up of water/sanitation and health systems and other facilities for the returnee population, UNHCR phased out its activities, since the next phase of the programme called for greater involvement in rehabilitation and development, and handed over its operations to other United Nations agencies. During the summer of 1992, a large flow of returnees from Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran occurred. Over 20,000 Iraqi returnees were assisted by UNHCR to settle in the northern region.

Programme objectives and priorities

5.5.4 The overall economic situation and its negative impact on the refugee population, combined with the scarcity of food and medical supplies called for increased UNHCR material assistance. There is a need to focus on social counselling to vulnerable groups among the refugees, in particular women and children. Increased efforts are being made to improve the living conditions of the refugees, particularly those living in Al Tash camp.

5.5.5 In collaboration with the World Food Programme (WFP), food commodities for 40,000 refugees, including food baskets for the refugee population in Misan and Wasit governorates, were distributed. The vulnerable groups in the camp will receive supplementary feeding. The water-supply system, sanitation and road conditions will be improved, in cooperation with the local and camp authorities. The UNHCR office in Baghdad will pursue the implementation of a primary health care programme through an agreement with the Ministry of Health and the Iraqi Red Crescent Society. Negotiations are being conducted with the Government to integrate camp youth and young urban refugees into the governmental educational system and to promote professional training and income-generating activities among these youths. Additionally, UNHCR intends to resume the voluntary repatriation operation to the Islamic Republic of Iran from Al Tash. For those refugees in the north of the country, in particular those living in Sulaimaniya governorate, a specific shelter programme will be implemented through the distribution of tents, plastic sheeting and household items.

5.5.6 Assistance to urban refugees will continue. It is estimated that 250 refugees among the Eritrean students are ready to return to their country of origin. Furthermore, UNHCR Baghdad will assist the Iraqi refugees living in neighbouring countries who have expressed the wish to return to their country of origin.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

5.5.7 In 1992, the assistance programme to refugees in Iraq was implemented directly by UNHCR. In the health sector, the Ministry of Health and the Iraqi Red Crescent Society provided support to the refugee population by employing medical staff and UNHCR improved the conditions of the Al Tash camp clinic. In 1993, the Office continued its negotiations with the Iraqi Red Crescent Society

to extend the existing agreement to cover other areas such as education, vocational training and other social activities. WFP provided food aid which was distributed through UNHCR.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

a) **1992-1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

5.5.8 The Government of Iraq continued to meet most of the basic requirements of the camp population in Al Tash, including access to subsidized food rations, cash grants, basic health care, water supply and electricity. With the technical assistance of the Ramadi municipal civil engineering department, the water-distribution network and the sanitary conditions were improved. To this end, spare parts for water tankers were purchased and the restoration of distribution systems and road works was completed. Medicines were purchased internationally and donated to the clinic in Al Tash camp, to the hospitals where refugees are referred for treatment and to the Palestinian Clinic in Baghdad. A medical training session for community health workers was organized by the Iraqi Red Crescent Society. The 4,000 camp pupils were given textbooks from abroad. The school was extended and furniture purchased. One prefabricated house was erected inside the camp to serve as a library, while other houses were built and will serve as community centres for the camp population.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

5.5.9 The revised allocation for 1993 will cover an expansion of UNHCR assistance in Iraq in view of the prevailing difficult economic context. Apart from the primary need to supply basic relief assistance, emphasis will also be placed on education, social and income-generating activities. Various vocational training sessions on carpentry, plumbing, masonry and sewing are being set up. Equipment and two instructors were made available for this purpose.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

5.5.10 The same type of activities will continue. However, in view of the expected repatriation of refugees living in Al-Tash camp, the overall planning figure may decrease.

Voluntary Repatriation

a) **1992-1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

5.5.11 The voluntary repatriation of some 8,250 refugees which was planned for 1992 could not take place. Negotiations with the Iranian authorities on the timing and conditions of their return are still under way.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

5.5.12 In the expectation that voluntary repatriation to the Islamic Republic of Iran will be possible in 1993, a revised budget of $ 284,500 for 14,000 beneficiaries is proposed. The costs of transportation from Al Tash camp to the Bangar reception centre in the province of Kermanshah in the Islamic Republic of Iran are covered. Basic food rations for two months will be provided prior to departure, together with a repatriation grant.

5.5.13 For the 250 Eritrean refugees who wish to return home, transport by road to Amman, Jordan is budgeted. A provision was also made for their accommodation costs while in transit and repatriation grants. They would travel thereafter by air to Eritrea.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

5.5.14 The same allocation as in 1993 is proposed for the continuation and completion of the operation. Should no repatriation take place during the current year, the allocation for 1994 should should remain at the 1993 level.

Resettlement

a) **1992-1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

5.5.15 A total of 100 cases were accepted for resettlement during 1992. Out of the 20,400 refugees accommodated in Al Tash refugee camp, only 14,000 had registered for repatriation. In addition, local integration could not be considered for this group of refugees.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

5.5.16 The increased cost of airfares and transit hotel expenses in Amman, Jordan are included in the revised budget. A planning figure of 700 refugees has been adopted whereas the Office will present as many vulnerable cases as possible to potential receiving countries.

c) **1994 programme proposal**

5.5.17 Although deteriorating economic condition in Iraq may lead to an increase in the number of people requesting resettlement, the 1993 planning figure of 700 beneficiaries is maintained.

Special Programmes

Plan of Action relating to the Gulf Crisis

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

5.5.18 In the course of 1992, $ 4,558,264 were contributed in-kind by the Governments of Finland, Norway, Sweden, and the United States of America, as wel

as by 24 Hour TV (Japan), in favour of the Kurdish refugees/returnees in northern Iraq. These contributions included the supply of 3,000 winter tents with heaters, ground sheets, 4,000 mt of cement, 63,692 blankets as well as one water tanker and four pick-ups. Some of the winter tents with heaters have been kept as part of contingency stocks in UNHCR warehouses in Turkey since these items may be needed at a later date. UNHCR had planned to assist the voluntary repatriation of Iranian refugees from Al Tash camp as well as of ten Eritrean refugees from Baghdad. As in 1991, delays were experienced because of ongoing negotiations between UNHCR and the Governments of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq. As a consequence, no refugees were able to return in 1992 and assistance had to be provided throughout the year. Assistance and protection continued to be provided to some 20,400 Iranian refugees who have not yet opted to return to the Islamic Republic of Iran and are living in Al Tash camp, as well as some 600 urban refugees living in Baghdad and 200 Eritreans studying in Iraq. As far as the refugees in Al Tash camp are concerned, UNHCR covered costs related to the transport of food for the refugees. Improvements in the sanitation and health facilities in the camp were also financed by UNHCR. General improvements to family shelters as well as educational/vocational activities were implemented throughout 1992. Some $ 10,539,000 were obligated in 1992 to assist the Iraqi returnees and internally displaced persons in northern Iraq. Agreements were signed with 17 implementing partners to complete the multi-sectoral activities initiated in 1991 covering transport and distribution of food and non-food items, procurement and distribution of building materials, rehabilitation of water, sanitation, health and road infrastructures. UNHCR continued to finance the procurement of medical supplies/equipment and health training activities. These activities focused on the three northern governorates of Dohuk, Erbil and Sulaimaniya.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

5.5.19 For 1993 and 1994, some administrative expenses, partially related to the closure of previous projects, are to be covered with Persian Gulf funds.

Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE)/Programme Support and Administration (PSA)

General Programmes

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) major developments**

5.5.20 As in the past, the funding source for the post of the Chief of Mission, Baghdad, remained under General Programmes during the period under review. However, PPE obligations in 1992 were lower than estimated in view of the change of funding to Special Programmes for local short-term employment and general operating expenses.

5.5.21 Contrary to the previous projection to change the funding for two international and ten local posts from Special Programmes to General Programmes from 1 January 1993, this applied to one international and four local posts only. In view of the continuation of activities resulting from the Plan of Action relating to the Persian Gulf Crisis, the remaining one international and six local posts were initially charged to Special Programmes in 1993 subject to a change of funding to General Programmes from mid-year.

b) **1993 - Revised estimates**

5.5.22 Taking into consideration the change of funding from Special Programmes to General Programmes of one international and six local posts from mid-year, the 1993 revised estimate now provides for a staffing component of three international posts, including that of Chief of Mission, ten local posts for twelve months and the discontinuation of the Senior Protection Officer post from 30 June 1993. Non-staff costs are projected to remain within the 1993 initial estimate.

c) **1994 - Initial estimates**

5.5.23 The salary costs for the three international and ten local staff members currently employed in Iraq are expected to amount to some $ 775,000 in 1994.

5.5.24 The 1994 projection of some $ 664,300 for non-staff costs reflects an increase of $ 158,000 over the 1993 revised estimate due to a change in the source of funding from Special Programmes to General Programmes. This amount includes a substantial allocation for satellite communications, local travel costs required for programme monitoring purposes at the Al Tash refugee camp and in northern Iraq, as well as provision for the weekly courier service to Amman, Jordan.

Special Programmes

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) major developments**

5.5.25 UNHCR activities in Iraq, in connection with the Plan of Action relating to the Persian Gulf Crisis, continued during the course of 1992, with a residual UNHCR presence from mid-year in view of the phasing down of UNHCR's activities in the north. Expenditure in 1992 included staff costs, satellite communications and electronic data-processing equipment, as well as general operating expenses.

5.5.26 Salary costs for one international and four local staff members were subject to change of funding from Special Programmes to General Programmes effective 1 January 1993, together with proportional non-staff costs.

b) **1993 - Revised estimates**

5.5.27 The 1993 revised estimate provides for the extension of one international and two local posts, the creation of three additional posts comprising one international Resettlement Officer and two local staff and also takes into consideration the change of funding from Special Programmes to General Programmes of one international and six local posts. In view of the prospects for voluntary repatriation to the Islamic Republic of Iran from the Al Tash refugee camp, as well as a major returnee operation from Turkey, a substantial allocation was foreseen to strengthen temporarily administrative support in relation to these two operations.

c) **1994 - Initial estimates**

5.5.28 The salary costs for the one international and four local staff members currently employed under Special Programmes in Iraq are expected to total some $ 308,000 in 1994. This amount takes into account the scheduled discontinuation of two international and two local posts as from 30 June 1994.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN IRAQ

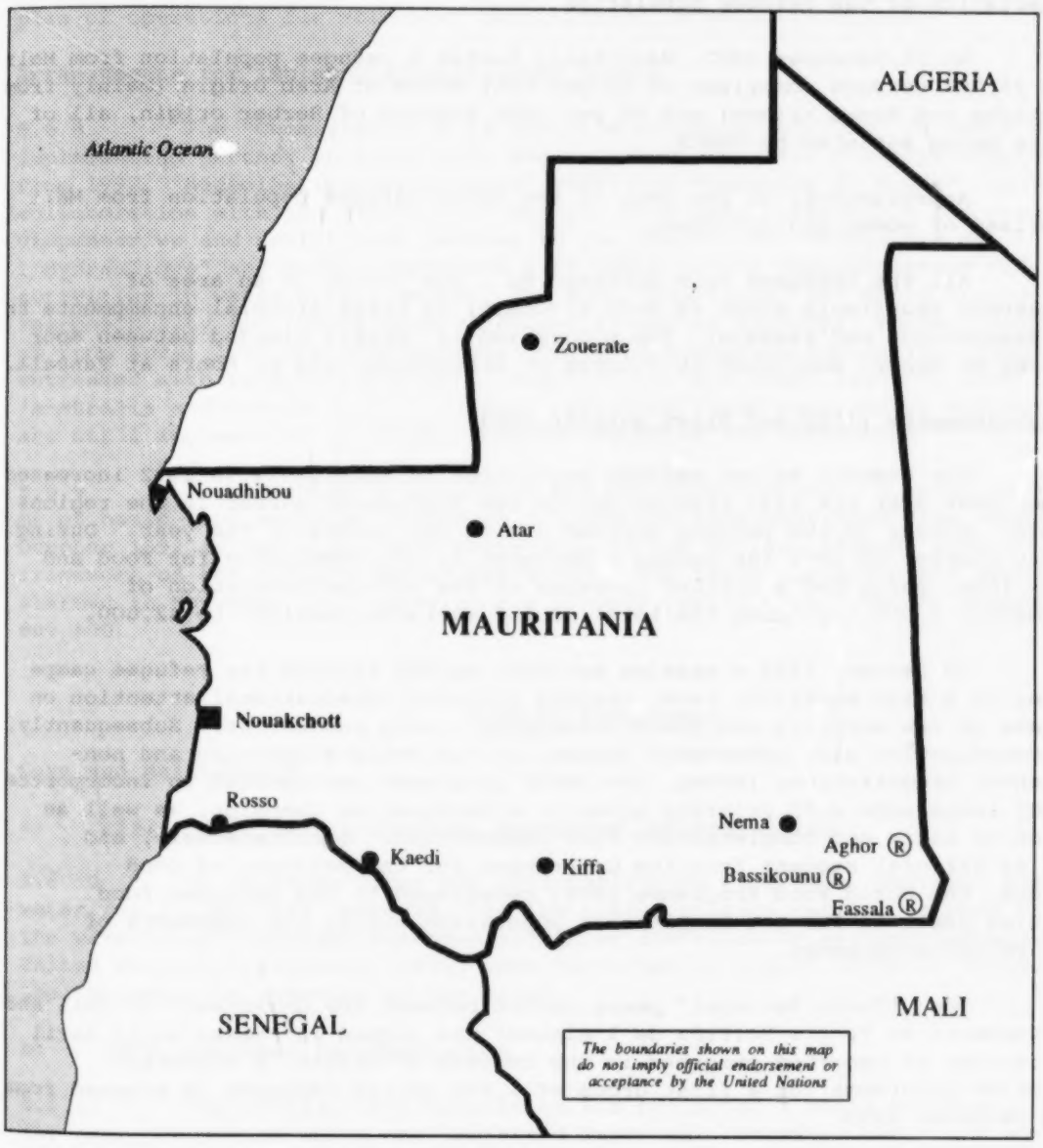
(in thousands of United States dollars)

1992	1993		1994	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1992 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
423.2	1,495.1	1,738.7	CARE AND MAINTENANCE Assistance to Iranian refugees at Al Tash refugee camp in Iraq	1,789.3
–	222.3	284.5	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	284.5
–	–	117.7 a/	RESETTLEMENT	117.7
423.2	1,717.4	2,140.9	Sub–total (1)	2,191.5
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
22,309.9	–	991.2	PLAN OF ACTION RELATING TO THE GULF CRISIS	473.6
22,309.9	0.0	991.2	Sub–total (2)	473.6
22,733.1	**1,717.4**	**3,132.1**	**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**2,665.1**

a/ allocated from the Overall Allocation

MAURITANIA

Area	1,030,700 sq.km.
Estimated population	2,140,000 (1992)
Population density	2.08 per sq. km. (approx.)
Rainy season	July - September



5.6 MAURITANIA

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

5.6.1 At 31 December 1992, Mauritania hosted a refugee population from Mali of some 38,000 persons comprised of 50 per cent Moors of Arab origin (mainly from the Brabiche and Kunta tribes) and 50 per cent Tuaregs of Berber origin, all of whom were being assisted by UNHCR.

5.6.2 Approximately 80 per cent of the total refugee population from Mali is comprised of women and children.

5.6.3 All the refugees from northern Mali are living in an area of south-eastern Mauritania known as Hodh El-Chargi in three official encampments at Aghor, Bassikounou and Fassala. The population is evenly divided between Moor and Tuareg at Aghor, dominated by Tuaregs at Bassikounou and by Moors at Fassala.

Major developments (1992 and first quarter 1993)

5.6.4 The overall Malian refugee population in Mauritania in 1992 increased by 90 per cent over the 1991 figures due to the continuing unrest in the regions of origin. Around 18,000 persons arrived during the course of the year. During the first quarter of 1993 the census undertaken by the Commission for Food and Security (CSA) reflected a further increase in the refugee population of approximately 4,000, bringing the total of the assisted caseload to 42,000.

5.6.5 In January 1992 a measles epidemic spread through the refugee camps resulting in a high mortality rate, thereby focusing international attention on the volume of new arrivals and their inadequate living conditions. Subsequently, and in coordination with Government bodies, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the UNHCR programme was amended to incorporate emergency assistance with priority given to a vaccination campaign, as well as provision of basic and complementary food commodities. Simultaneously, and pending an official request from the Government for the delivery of food assistance, the World Food Programme (WFP) redeployed to the refugees food commodities destined for the Mauritanian population within the framework of drought relief programmes.

5.6.6 The "Pacte National" peace accord between the Government of Mali and the "Mouvements et Fronts Unifiés de l'Azawad" was signed in Bamako on 11 April 1992. In view of reported progress in the country of origin, a voluntary repatriation programme for a first group of 6,500 Malian refugees is planned from July to December 1993.

Programme objectives and priorities

5.6.7 Recent events in Mali have created prospects for voluntary repatriation of the Malian refugees and present objectives are to pursue this as

a durable solution over the next year. In this context, and in addition to the priority sectors of food, health and water supply, assistance in the country of asylum will focus on the development of income-generating activities such as gardening and handicraft-production, as well as the implementation of a primary education programme based on the Malian curriculum. The main objective of such assistance is to facilitate the refugees' reintegration after repatriation. The plan of operations for voluntary repatriation is being finalized.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

5.6.8 The "Commissariat à la Sécurité alimentaire" (CSA) is UNHCR's main implementing partner in Mauritania and is responsible for food distribution. From 1992, "Médecins sans Frontières" (MSF) and "Médecins du Monde" (MDM), in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, have been responsible for running dispensaries and nutritional centres in the camps. The "Ministère de l'Hydraulique" and OXFAM cooperated with UNHCR in the implementation of activities in water supply sector. The NGOs "Equilibre" and World Vision assumed responsibility for income-generation and livestock projects, respectively, whilst as from April 1993 the International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC) was entrusted with primary education. Negotiations are under way with Care (Australia and Canada) with a view to involving these agencies in sectors which are still implemented by UNHCR, such as logistics and sanitation.

5.6.9 Supplemented by bilateral and WFP contributions, a total of 3,767.5 mt of basic food supplies valued at $ 1,503,225 were mobilized from January to October 1992 as emergency food assistance to the Malian refugees within the framework of the drought-relief operation. The first emergency WFP programme started in November 1992 covering a six-month period with 2,646 mt valued at $ 669,600.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

5.6.10 As foreseen under the 1992 assistance programme, storage, health and water facilities were improved. At the sites, storage facilities were erected, the water-supply systems extended and water distribution systems installed. Two United Nations Volunteers (UNVs) were recruited to assist UNHCR in liaising with the implementing agencies at the sites.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

5.6.11 The initial 1993 allocation had projected a small budgetary provision for crop production which was increased later on. Domestic needs and shelter are also provided to accommodate the new arrivals. Special emphasis will be placed on a literacy course for women and an education programme for approximately 2,000 children. The amount originally budgeted for food has been retracted since bilateral contributions addressed the complementary food aid requirement and WFP has agreed to meet basic food commodities. As from 1 July 1993 CARE Australia

took over most of the activities previously implemented directly by UNHCR staff, with the result that the allocation for Agency Operational Support has more than doubled.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

5.6.12 With the flow of arrivals from Mali continuing throughout 1992, the possibility of a further influx in 1993 cannot be dismissed for 1993. Consequently the proposed allocation for 1994 has been increased in order to provide assistance to new arrivals. This allocation provides funds for three new activities, viz., Community services, Legal assistance and Forestry. The latter is intended to redress partially sever environmental damage inflicted by refugees when collecting wood for domestic purposes.

5.6.13 The sectoral breakdown for the initial and revised 1993 allocations and the proposed 1994 care and maintenance allocations is as follows (in US dollars):

Sector	Initial 1993*	Revised 1993	Initial 1994
Food	344,263	0	0
Transport	23,230	597,790	462,870
Domestic needs	268,129	219,160	785,600
Water	178,108	134,420	250,000
Sanitation	49,020	54,282	60,000
Health	659,539	754,210	748,353
Shelter	390,000	196,690	369,380
Community Services	0	0	20,000
Education	183,676	128,982	270,000
Crop production	38,237	50,000	75,000
Livestock	167,412	126,775	128,205
Forestry	0	0	210,000
Income generation	69,000	112,282	25,000
Legal assistance	0	0	57,410
Agency op. Support	469,586	1,046,105	463,282
Project personnel	675,100	884,400	812,400
Total	$ 3,515,300	$ 4,305,100	$ 4,737,500

* Takes into account the increase approved by the Executive Committee in December 1992.

Voluntary Repatriation

a) **1993 programme implementation**

5.6.14 Since the signing of the "Pacte National" between the Government of Mali and the opposition movements in the north, the security situation has improved considerably. In November 1992, a United Nations inter-agency assessment mission from Bamako, accompanied by representatives of the liberation movements, visited the northern regions of Mali in order to evaluate the situation. As a result, a rehabilitation project is being implemented by UNHCR

in Mali and repatriation plans are being drawn up in neighbouring countries, including Mauritania. Of the 38,000 Malian refugees, it is anticipated that some 6,500 will volunteer to return in 1993. Registration is in progress and funds are being made available from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation to implement the repatriation operation scheduled for the second half of 1993. A repatriation kit will be provided consisting of tarpaulins, blankets, agricultural tools, kitchen utensils and soap. In addition, each family will receive a six-month supply of basic foodstuffs.

b) **1994 programme proposals**

5.6.15 A 1994 programme proposal has not yet been formulated, a review of the implementation of the movements foreseen for 1993.

Special Programmes

Other Trust Funds

5.6.16 In addition to basic food commodities supplied by WFP, $ 1,145,600 worth of supplementary food, including transport, was received in 1992 for the refugees from Mali. Further donations are expected during the second half of 1993.

Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE)/Programme Support and Administration (PSA)

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) major developments**

5.6.17 To ensure adequate monitoring of emergency assistance for the refugee population both at Nouakchott in the camps, the staffing level initially approved in March 1992 was strengthened mid-year with the creation of two international posts comprising an Administrative/Programme Officer and Field Officer, respectively. In addition, an Associate Programme Officer (Junior Professional Officer) was assigned to Mauritania as from April 1992.

5.6.18 PPE was incurred in 1992 for the procurement of office equipment, two vehicles and communications facilities. In order to accommodate the increased staffing level, the office premises provided by UNDP Nouakchott were renovated on a cost-sharing basis between UNDP and UNHCR. In addition, the Field Office at Bassikounou, established as an emergency base in February 1992, also required minor remodelling pending the identification of suitable, long-term premises. Early in 1993, suitable premises were finally located for a new Field Office at Bassikounou. Expenditure was also incurred for security-related measures introduced as from May 1992.

b) **1993 - Revised estimates**

5.6.19 The continuing influx of new arrivals from Mali and UNHCR's role in implementing the logistics sector led to further staffing reinforcement in 1993, with the creation of one international Field Officer post as from 1 January and five local posts as from 1 July 1993. The 1993 revised PPE estimate now reflects provisions for the additional staffing as well as rental and renovations to the

newly identified Field Office at Bassikounou and the procurement of two vehicles. The revised PPE allocation has therefore been increased by $ 210,000.

c) **1994 - Initial estimates**

5.6.20 The salary costs for the four international and fourteen local staff members currently employed in Mauritania are expected to amount to some $ 576,000 in 1994.

5.6.21 On the assumption that both the Office of Chief of Mission in Nouakchott and the Field Office at Bassikounou will be fully equipped during the present year, the 1994 projection of $ 236,400 for non-staff costs in Mauritania reflects a decrease compared to the 1993 revised estimate.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN MAURITANIA

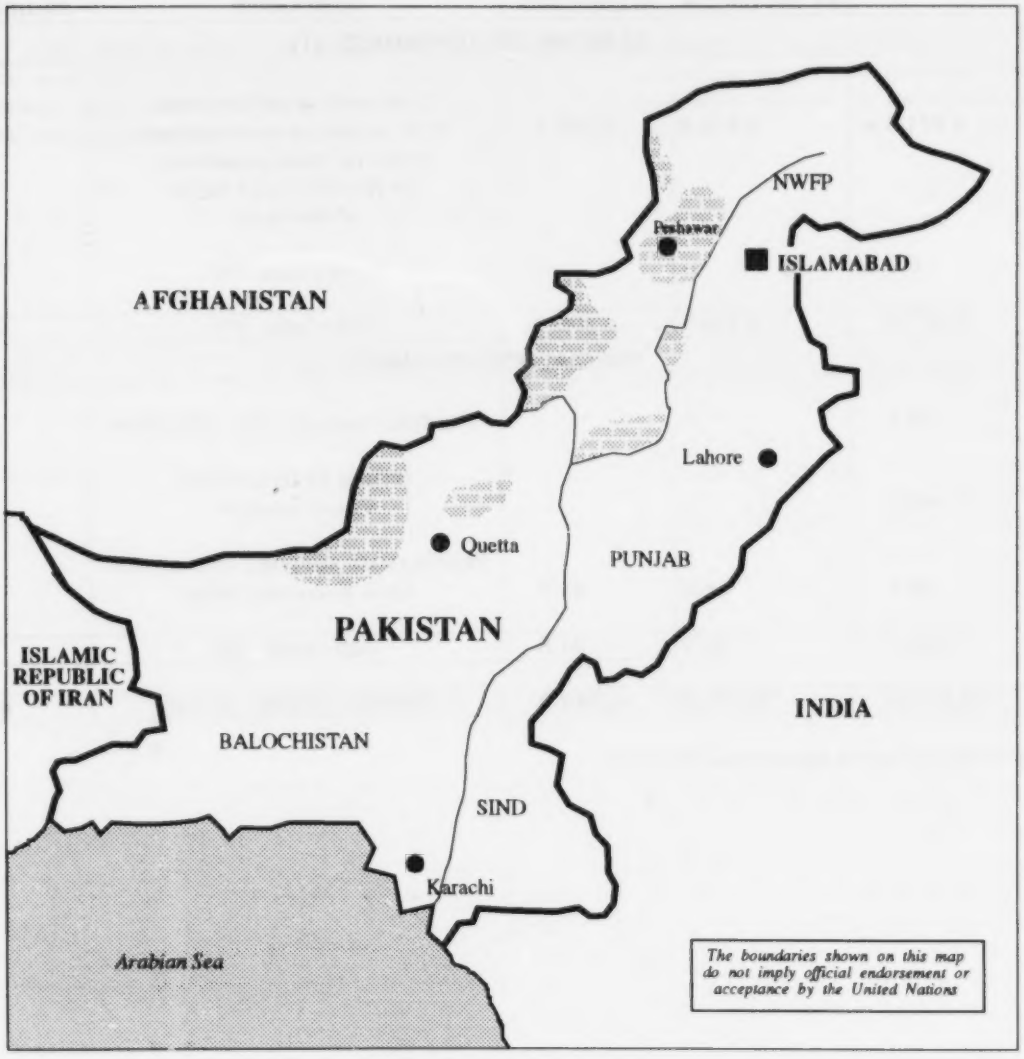
(in thousands of United States dollars)

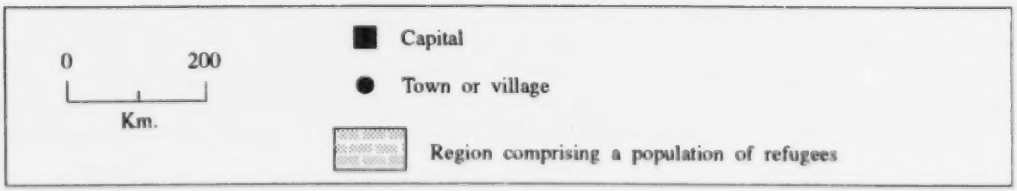
1992	1993		1994	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1992 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
4,971.3 a/	3,515.3	4,305.1	CARE AND MAINTENANCE Multi-sectoral assistance to benefit the Malian refugee population in the Hodh El Chargui region of Mauritania	4,737.5
6.0 a/	–	–	RESETTLEMENT	–
4,977.3	3,515.3	4,305.1	Sub-total (1)	4,737.5
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
28.7	–	–	WESTERN SAHARA REPATRIATION	–
1,145.6	–	–	OTHER TRUST FUNDS Various assistance	–
58.4	56.0	81.8	PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMIN. Junior Professional Officer	81.8
1,232.7	56.0	81.8	Sub-total (2)	81.8
6,210.0	**3,571.3**	**4,386.9**	**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**4,819.3**

a/ obligation incurred against Overall Allocation

PAKISTAN

Area	809,943 sq. km.
Estimated population	115,520,000 (1992)
Population density	142.6 per sq. km. (approx.)
Rainy season	July - September





5.7 PAKISTAN

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

5.7.1 As a result of large-scale repatriation in 1992, the Government-registered refugee population of 3,077,000 at 1 January 1992 had been reduced to 1,627,000, (1,567,000 refugees from the old group and some 60,000 new arrivals from the urban centres of Afghanistan) by the end of December 1992 and further to 1,620,000 by mid-March 1993. The majority of these refugees remaining in Pakistan are basically of rural background and live within a tribal/clan-based social structure. Over the past ten years they have benefited from continuous improvements in their living conditions which are comparable to those of the local population. Factors contributing to their relative well-being include the ethnic ties which most refugees have with the local population, freedom of movement and access to the local economy.

5.7.2 Repatriation over the past two and a half years has progressively decreased the refugee population. The total of 346 refugee villages had been reduced to 183 by early 1993, after undergoing closures and mergers. Some of the closed villages are still occupied by clusters of refugee groups awaiting repatriation, while others, near cities with better job opportunities, have received a steady influx of refugees from closed villages who take over the houses vacated by the repatriants.

5.7.3 Of the remaining Afghan refugee population it is estimated that 24 per cent are adult males, 27 per cent adult females and 49 per cent children. Out of 19 provinces of origin in Afghanistan, close to 55 per cent of the remaining 1,544,000 refugees (old caseload) originate from the five provinces of Paktia (13.9 per cent), Logar (11.1 per cent), Kunduz (10.6 per cent), Helmand(nine per cent) and Nangahar(8.7 per cent). Ethnically, the predominant group is Pushtoon. Other ethnic groups include Tajiks, Turkmens, Uzbeks, Balochis, Hazaras, Nuristanis and Mongols.

5.7.4 As of March 1993, there were 2,200 non-Afghan refugees who were also receiving UNHCR assistance. The majority live in urban areas, mainly Quetta and Rawalpindi. Due to limited resettlement prospects for most of this caseload, as well as lack of prospects for repatriation, there may not be a substantial reduction in total numbers in 1993.

Major developments (1992 and first quarter 1993)

5.7.5 Pakistan is not a party to the international refugee instruments and it has no general provision for asylum in its national legislation. However, it has continued to grant asylum and to respect the basic rights of all Afghan refugees for over 14 years, and has allowed non-Afghan refugees recognized by UNHCR to remain in Pakistan, pending their voluntary repatriation or resettlement.

5.7.6 The year 1992 marked the start of large-scale repatriation of more than 1.2 million Afghan refugees from Pakistan. The move was triggered by the change of Government in Afghanistan in April 1992. The repatriation has resulted in the winding down of the multi-sectoral assistance programme for what was once the largest single refugee caseload in the world. Due to continued insecurity and very limited international presence inside Afghanistan, UNHCR policy is to facilitate and not to promote voluntary repatriation. In 1992 UNHCR recorded 1,274,000 beneficiaries of its repatriation grant project. An additional 26,707 refugees benefited during the first quarter of 1993. The political situation inside Afghanistan has deteriorated rapidly. Hostilities continued in and around Kabul, resulting in mass displacements of the urban population. Nevertheless, it is believed that a substantial number of Afghans may still wish to repatriate in 1993, although not as many as recorded in 1992.

5.7.7 UNHCR and the Government continue to phase down the assistance programme through closures of communal facilities, such as clinics, schools, community services centres, water-supply systems, and warehouses inside refugee villages with substantially reduced refugee populations. Many international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that had provided opportunities for needy and vulnerable refugees through training activities, income-generation and community services are looking into the possibility of transferring or shifting the emphasis of their activities to inside Afghanistan once security conditions permit.

5.7.8 Following the fall of the former regime in Afghanistan in April 1992, a new influx of refugees crossed the border into Pakistan. These refugees, mostly from Kabul, moved into the urban areas of North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) and, to a lesser extent, to Punjab and Balochistan. In August 1992, and again in the first quarter of 1993, additional urban refugee groups arrived due to the fighting among different political factions. In February 1993, the rate of new arrivals was higher than the rate of repatriation. The Government of Pakistan has, as in the past, generously admitted the new refugees. It estimates the number of new arrivals since May 1992 at more than 70,000. Many of the new urban refugees face difficulties in adjusting to camp life, where a more rural caseload resides. The protection of and material assistance to this new group is of concern to the Government of Pakistan and UNHCR.

5.7.9 The World Bank/UNHCR Income-Generating Project for Refugee-affected Areas which is implemented by the States and Frontiers Regions Division (SAFRON) and line departments at the provincial level, entered its third and final phase in July 1992.

Programme objectives and priorities

5.7.10 As a result of the steady deterioration of the political and security situation in Afghanistan it is expected that a sizeable number of refugees will remain in Pakistan. The evolution of events over the next few months may lead to a reassessment of this assumption. Even given an improved climate in Afghanistan, many problems remain, including new arrivals of urban background, a total collapse of infrastructure, mine-related problems, little rehabilitation of agriculture and irrigation systems due to insecurity and in some areas continued civil strife. Given the situation, the emphasis of the 1993 and 1994 programme

will be to rationalize and phase down the care and maintenance programme, while maintaining essential services for the residual caseload.

5.7.11 No further reductions are foreseen within the total revised requirements for 1993. This is primarily due to the fact that staff retrenchment costs need to be covered to the extent possible through utilization of savings from reduced activities during the next few years.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

5.7.12 SAFRON, through the Office of the Chief Commissioner for Afghan Refugees (CCAR) at the national level and the three Provincial Commissionerates for Afghan Refugees (CAR) in NWFP, Balochistan and the Punjab, implements 70 per cent of the UNHCR programme. Complementing the activities of the Government are 18 NGOs presently providing assistance in specific fields such as health, sanitation, social services, education, income-generation and building maintenance. Their activities account for 17 per cent of the budget. The balance of 13 per cent is administered directly by UNHCR for activities such as international procurement, assistance to non-Afghans and other small-scale non-recurrent activities. The allocation and coordination of all food assistance is handled by the World Food Programme (WFP). In consultation with WFP and UNHCR, the Government handles food distribution.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

5.7.13 The number of UNHCR-funded schools for Afghan refugee children has been reduced from 662 to 475. Health units were reduced from 173 to 122 and water schemes from 129 to 107. Subsequently, the number of Government and NGO project staff were reduced from 9,170 to 6,568. Project staff retrenchment costs have been met from savings in funds initially allocated for the procurement of kerosene oil.

5.7.14 In terms of food assistance, the monthly wheat ration per refugee was reduced in January 1993 from 12 kg to 10 kg in NWFP and to 7 kg in Balochistan. This was based on an assessment undertaken by CAR, WFP and UNHCR, whereby the food supply for the reduced refugee population was adjusted not by re-registration, which was difficult in the midst of repatriation, but by reducing the total quantity required at the camp level. This was particularly appropriate in Balochistan where food is distributed not to individual families, but to group leaders, which made food needs assessment and monitoring very difficult.

5.7.15 While, owing to cultural restrictions, it has always been difficult to have access to Afghan refugee women and, thus, to assess their specific needs, the Government (Social Welfare Cell), UNHCR and many NGOs continued to extend material assistance and, where feasible, provide opportunities for training and

income-generation. Approximately 16,000 women benefited from these projects under activities for rural skills training, including sewing.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

5.7.16 In transport and logistics the heavy vehicle fleet and the main warehouses will maintain operational capacity in the three provinces. In domestic needs kerosene oil will no longer be budgeted under the Annual Programme as in-kind or trust fund contributions will instead be sought from donors. Water, health, sanitation and education activities are essential and will continue to be adjusted as a function of the remaining population. Finally, income-generation projects will be continued to assist widows and other needy groups of refugees to prepare for repatriation.

5.7.17 In 1993, activities with specific emphasis on refugee women will be maintained. These activities will consist of refresher courses for female health workers and traditional birth attendants; relief assistance to widows; and small business support, credit schemes and rural skills training, including family goat and chicken projects. The various projects are targeted to benefit more than 9,000 women.

5.7.18 Since March 1993 there has been an increase in the number of new non-Afghan individual cases, mainly Somali refugees, although some left the country on their own and a few have been resettled. The total stood at 2,198 at the end of April. Counselling services have been strengthened and other forms of social activities are being implemented.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

5.7.19 The proposed allocation is lower than the 1993 estimate. While projects related to life-sustaining activities and primary education will continue, proportionate to the number of refugees in the camps, vocational training activities and other non-essential projects that require a duration of more than five to six months will be phased out. It is foreseen that by the end of 1994 only those refugees with security concerns, new urban arrivals and the most vulnerable of families will remain and require full material support, along with those that have acquired a means of livelihood inside Pakistan.

5.7.20 Assistance will be provided to the individual non-Afghan refugees, estimated at 2,700 persons, through counselling services and subsistence assistance. UNHCR will continue to seek durable solutions, notably, voluntary repatriation.

5.7.21 The sectoral breakdown for the initial and revised 1993 and the proposed 1994 care and maintenance allocations is as follows (in US dollars):

Sectors	Initial 1993	Revised 1993	Initial 1994
Transport	808,480	699,722	590,330
Domestic needs	970,528	927,495	883,395
Water	2,034,188	1,697,250	1,362,805
Sanitation	918,082	522,160	405,277
Health/nutrition	3,548,380	3,679,075	3,105,620
Shelter	174,374	211,510	116,320
Community services	875,588	808,475	847,635
Education	3,584,933	3,739,620	3,052,185
Crop production	62,924	19,360	4,200
Livestock	31,081	7,525	2,600
Forestry	7,470	0	0
Income generation	1,213,388	1,124,186	1,030,765
Legal assistance	58,073	50,217	56,747
Agency op. support	3,112,511	2,970,905	1,998,921
Project personnel	1,479,000	1,515,500	1,486,400
Total	$ 18,879,000	$ 17,973,000	$ 14,943,200

Resettlement

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

5.7.22 A significant decrease in resettlement in 1992 was registered as only 335 refugees were resettled, compared to 1,140 in 1991. Another 26 refugees were resettled during the first quarter of 1993. Resettlement countries did not send selection missions to Pakistan in 1992 and UNHCR focused activities on local processing, in particular through the Canadian Refugee Programme. In addition, a number of vulnerable cases and certain Iranian refugee cases were submitted through Headquarters to various European countries. Efforts were made during this period to re-document the dossiers of long-stayers, including all cases transferred from Karachi in 1991 after the closure of the UNHCR office there. The new dossiers include a social and vocational profile of the applicant and should facilitate a better evaluation of the applicant's ability to integrate in a resettlement country.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

5.7.23 The Government of Pakistan maintains its generous asylum policy and provides asylum to all UNHCR mandate refugees. It is estimated that approximately 400 family reunification and compelling security cases will be submitted for resettlement.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

5.7.24 UNHCR will continue to submit for resettlement only selected compelling cases, with an initial planning figure of 250 persons.

Special Programmes

Education Account

5.7.25 For the 1993/1994 and 1994/1995 school years, UNHCR will assist refugees, both Afghan (75) and non-Afghan (40), under two scholarship projects. The former group will be selected by a committee consisting of the Government and UNHCR and assisted by the Education Cell of the provincial CAR offices. The latter will be implemented directly by the UNHCR office.

Other Trust Funds

5.7.26 In 1992, an in-kind donation of tea was channelled through UNHCR by one donor (China) for the Afghan refugees in Pakistan. In addition, one NGO (Radda Barnen) contributed funds for placement of support staff for social services work in the UNHCR Sub-Office at Peshawar. A book on Afghan embroidery was published using funds provided by AUSTCARE. In 1993, an in-kind contribution of tea was again received from the same donor and Radda Barnen also continued to finance the support for social services.

5.7.27 Kerosene oil is distributed to the families for the five winter months (October - February) at 15 litres per month. For 1993, with the current stock of 10 million litres of kerosene oil, a contribution of an additional four to five million litres will be sought to cover the shortfall to meet the needs of some 200,000 families still under UNHCR assistance. For 1994, assuming 100,000 families may still remain in Pakistan, another seven million litres will be required.

Afghan repatriation programme

5.7.28 General information on the Afghanistan repatriation operation can be found in the chapter entitled "Overview of Developments in South West Asia, North Africa and the Middle East and Regional Special Programmes".

a) 1992 - 1993 (first quarter) programme implementation

5.7.29 A total of 1,274,016 persons benefited from the UNHCR/WFP repatriation grant programme in Pakistan during 1992. Since the start of the programme on 28 July 1990 until the end of 1992, 261,934 families comprising 1,511,126 individuals have been assisted to repatriate to Afghanistan. UNHCR monitoring at major border crossings between Pakistan and Afghanistan suggests a close correlation between the level of encashment of ration books and actual return to Afghanistan. Some 68 per cent of the repatriants returned to the provinces bordering Pakistan which were less affected by the fighting in Kabul. Significant returns were also registered to the provinces of Kunduz and Baghlan in the north.

b) 1993 programme implementation

5.7.30 Developments in Afghanistan until May 1993 led to the assumption that substantially fewer refugees would return to Afghanistan during 1993 as compared to 1992, with the result that a large number of refugees still remain in

Pakistan. A total of 10,972 families comprising 64,529 individuals benefited from repatriation assistance during the first five months of 1993. Revised requirements provide for the continuation of the repatriation grant project at the projected level of 600,000 returnees, provision of subsidized transport through the International Organization for Migration (IOM) for 80,000 passengers, the purchase of 50,000 chemically treated mosquito nets and administrative support.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

5.7.31 It is anticipated that approximately one million registered refugees may still remain in Pakistan as of the end of 1993. There are also several hundred thousand unregistered refugees, some of whom will be in need of repatriation assistance as well. During the last quarter of 1993, UNHCR will determine whether repatriation in 1994 can be achieved through the continuation of the repatriation grant programme or whether transportation assistance, combined with in-kind assistance, would be more appropriate. It is projected that some 500,000 million refugees will return to Afghanistan in 1994 which is the underlying assumption for the initial 1994 proposals.

UNHCR/World Bank Project

5.7.32 The third and final phase of the UNHCR/World Bank Income-Generating Project for Refugee-affected Areas in Pakistan (IGPRA) started in July 1992 and is scheduled to be completed by the end of 1994. The project is budgeted at $ 26.6 million and includes more than 60 sub-projects covering environmental protection, rehabilitation and upgrading of infrastructure in the refugee-populated areas. The labour-intensive methods used have provided employment to both refugees and the local population. The employment monitoring carried out by UNHCR proved that the large-scale repatriation movement which started in mid-1992 did not have a negative impact on refugee employment. A survey was carried out at the end of 1992 to assess the impact of the forestry projects on refugee and local women, most of whom received some financial benefit, but who also suffered due to the fencing off of project sites which they had previously used for livestock grazing. As it is in its final phase, this ten year project will undergo an overall evaluation before the project ends.

Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE)/Programme Support and Administration (PSA)

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) major developments**

5.7.33 As reported to the forty-third session of the Executive Committee, there were no major changes in the general staffing structure in 1992. The commencement of the large-scale repatriation of Afghan refugees from Pakistan in 1992 set the momentum for a gradual reduction of staffing levels as of end 1992 and early 1993. At 31 December 1992, the posts of Deputy Head of Sub-Office in Peshawar and one driver in the Office of the Chief of Mission in Islamabad were discontinued. In the first quarter of 1993, six international posts were phased out in offices in Islamabad, Peshawar and Quetta.

5.7.34 Following a major review of the programme and staffing in Pakistan, which included a mission from Headquarters to all UNHCR Offices in Pakistan at

the end of 1992, it was determined that a large-scale reduction of posts would depend on the extent of the phasing out of activities under General Programmes. This phasing out would be possible as progress continues to be achieved in the repatriation of the refugees to Afghanistan and when refugee villages in Pakistan where services are no longer required can be closed. On the basis of current planning, a major reduction of posts will thus commence in early 1994.

5.7.35 Expenditure in 1992 under General Programmes was higher than estimated, mainly as a result of an increase of 31 per cent in local General Service salary scales and 48 per cent in the case of National Officers, effective October 1992, resulting in over-expenditures under salaries and common staff costs.

5.7.36 Expenditure in 1992 under Special Programmes and related to the Afghan repatriation programme exceeded the 1992 revised budget estimates. The over-expenditure was incurred mainly against local and regional travel, general operating expenses and office supplies and materials, including vehicle fuel, all of which resulted from the dynamism of the repatriation programme during 1992.

5.7.37 Over-expenditure in 1992 under Special Programmes was met through an increase in the final allocation from funds available under the Afghan repatriation programme.

b) **1993 - Revised estimates**

5.7.38 The total 1993 revised estimates under General Programmes are lower than the 1993 initial estimates. There is a general reduction under non-staff costs, particularly under general operating expenses and acquisition of furniture and equipment.

5.7.39 A total of 21 posts, representing one fifth of all the posts in Pakistan, are charged to Special Programmes. At the end of September 1993, a post of Programme Officer in Sub-Office Peshawar will be phased out. There is thus a slight reduction in salaries and common staff costs under the 1993 revised estimates for Special Programmes. The total revised estimates under Special Programmes are higher than initial projections, however, due to increased needs under general operating expenses, office supplies, including vehicle fuel, and for new data-processing and communications equipment, and vehicles which are required in connection with the Afghan repatriation programme.

5.7.40 A post of Junior Professional Officer (JPO) in Islamabad covering protection activities will be discontinued at the end of October 1993.

5.7.41 The operational support costs for the World Bank Project cover the cost of the Coordination Officer under this project. The 1993 revised estimates are higher than the initial budget in order to apportion some of the general operating expenses in the Office of the Chief of Mission in Islamabad in support of the implementation of the project.

c) **1994 - Initial estimates**

5.7.42 The initial projections for 1994 under General Programmes are lower than the revised 1993 requirements. Three local posts and one international post of Administrative Assistant are scheduled for discontinuation at the end of June 1994. There is thus an overall reduction under staff and non-stff costs while general operating expenses are projected at higher levels due to increased costs for utilities, communication and maintenance of communications equipment are anticipated.

5.7.43 The 1994 initial estimates under Special Programmes are considerably lower due to the phasing out of six international and five local posts between the end of December 1993 and June 1994, in anticipation of reduced staffing needs under the Afghan repatriation programme. Substantive reductions in costs are consequently projected under salaries and common staff costs and also under all budget chapters for non-staff costs.

5.6.44 Two JPO posts for repatriation and purchasing functions in Sub-Office Quetta will be discontinued at the end of February 1994.

5.7.45 The 1994 initial estimate relating to the post of Coordination Officer under the World Bank project for income-generating and reafforestation/irrigation activities is also lower, as this post is scheduled to be discontinued at the end of June 1994.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN PAKISTAN

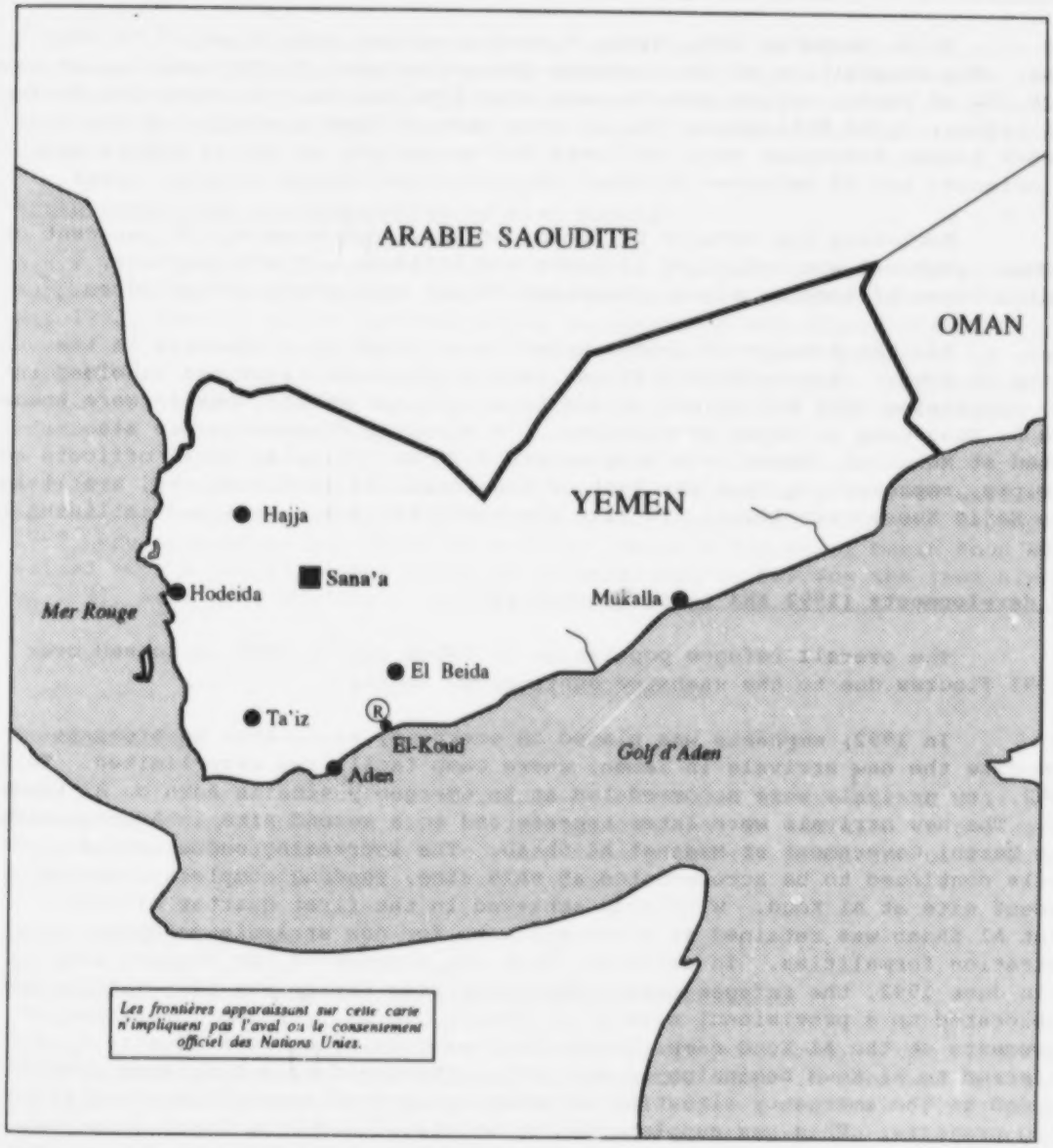
(in thousands of United States dollars)

1992	1993		1994	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1992 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
23,784.8 a/	18,879.0	17,973.0	CARE AND MAINTENANCE Multi-sectoral care and maintenance and self-sufficiency assistance for Afghan refugees and supplementary aid to non-Afghan refugees	14,943.2
3.2 b/	–	–	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	–
154.0 c/	135.3	88.9	RESETTLEMENT Resettlement services mostly for non-Afghan refugees	81.3
1,984.8	1,641.3	1,502.8	PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMIN. See Annexes I and II	1,523.6
25,926.8	20,655.6	19,564.7	Sub-total (1)	16,548.1
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
77.3	75.0	103.0	EDUCATION ACCOUNT 115 university scholarships	103.0
132.6	–	108.8	OTHER TRUST FUNDS Various assistance	–
–	–	5,900.0	Kerosene	1,500.0
101.0	69.2	121.4	Operational support to income-generating activities	38.9
209.2	153.0	105.0	PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMIN. Junior Professional Officer	105.0
33,645.7	23,700.0	13,500.0	AFGHAN REPATRIATION PROGRAMME	12,000.0
– d/	9,100.0	9,000.0	WORLD BANK PROJECT Income-generating and reafforestation/ irrigation activities	9,000.0
34,165.8	33,097.2	28,838.2	Sub-total (2)	22,746.9
60,092.6	**53,752.8**	**48,402.9**	**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**39,295.0**

a/ of which US$ 4,168 incurred against Overall Allocation
b/ obligation incurred against Overall Allocation
c/ of which US$ 37,100 incurred against Overall Allocation
d/ funds chanelled directly to the World Bank

YEMEN

Superficie	485,000 km²
Population (chiffre estimatif)	12,530,000
Densite de population	25.8 par km² (environ)



5.8 YEMEN

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

5.8.1 At 31 December 1992, Yemen hosted a refugee population of 59,688 persons. The composition of this refugee population was: 56,204 Somalis, of whom some 30,000 of Yemeni origin and the remainder from the Hawiye, Darod and Marahan Somali tribes; 3,386 Ethiopians, 950 of whom were of Somali origin and the remainder former Ethiopian naval officers and conscripts of mainly Amhara or Oromo origins; and 98 refugees of other nationalities living in urban areas.

5.8.2 Excluding the Somalis of Yemeni origin, approximately 80 per cent of the Somali caseload was comprised of women and children. The Ethiopians, including those of Somali origin, comprised 30 per cent women and children.

5.8.3 All the Somalis of Yemeni origin are living in Al Basatin in the vicinity of Aden. Approximately 45 per cent of the total assisted caseload in Yemen, comprising both Ethiopians of Somali origin and ethnic Somalis were housed at the Al Koud camp in Abyen governorate. A minority of Somalis are also assisted at Mukallah, Hadramoute governorate and the Ethiopian naval officers and conscripts, representing four per cent of the total assisted caseload, are living in the Najid Kussem settlement, Ta'iz. The remaining urban caseload is living in Sana'a.

Major developments (1992 and first quarter 1993)

5.8.4 The overall refugee population in Yemen during 1992 increased over the 1991 figures due to the unabated conflict in Somalia.

5.8.5 In 1992, emphasis was placed on emergency assistance in order to accommodate the new arrivals in Yemen, where camp facilities were limited. Early in 1992, new arrivals were accommodated at an emergency site in Aden on Al Hiswa beach. The new arrivals were later transferred to a second site in Aden provided by the Yemeni Government at Madenat Al Shaab. The increasing number of new arrivals continued to be accommodated at this site, pending completion of the permanent site at Al Koud. With this achieved in the first quarter of 1993, Madenat Al Shaab was retained as a transit camp for new arrivals pending registration formalities. In addition, with the closure of the Hoggart site in Aden in June 1992, the refugee population comprising Ethiopians of Somali origin was relocated to a provisional site at Al Hamily, Ta'iz, pending completion of arrangements at the Al Koud camp. Once this was done, they were finally transferred to Al Koud beginning in May 1993. The World Food Programme (WFP) responded to the emergency situation by redeploying food commodities from its ongoing projects. This was supplemented by bilateral aid from donor countries.

5.8.6 Some 260 Ethiopian refugees (ex-military) repatriated voluntarily in 1992, assisted by UNHCR under a project funded from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation.

5.8.7 Following the deployment of the United Nations forces in Somalia to provide security relief for convoys and the conclusion of the agreement in Addis Ababa of 27 March 1993 on national reconciliation in Somalia, a group of refugees have indicated their wish to return home. An appeal for funding in support of repatriation of Somalis, including the caseload in Yemen, will shortly be issued.

Programme objectives and priorities

5.8.8 Once conditions permit, the repatriation of the Somalis will be pursued. Pending repatriation, multi-sectoral assistance, focusing on the food and health sectors, is being provided to the refugees in Al Koud camp. Income-generating activities are also being developed to facilitate reintegration after repatriation.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

5.8.9 In 1992 the assistance was mainly implemented directly by UNHCR, with support in the health sector from "Médecins sans Frontières" (MSF). Beginning in May 1993, the situation improved after an agreement was signed with CARE Australia for camp management at Al Koud. The Government continued to provide support for the Najid Kussem settlement, mainly by providing food commodities and medical care, as well as tents. Radda Barnen has funded and implemented the education sector for Al Koud.

5.8.10 Some 546 mt of basic food supplies valued at $ 260,000 were mobilized in the first six months of 1992 through WFP. Requirements for the second half of 1992 were covered by bilateral donations. Thus, 2,588 mt of basic food supplies valued at $ 1,057,950, which were to be mobilized by WFP for the last six months of 1992, were only mobilized in 1993.

General Programmes

Emergency Fund

5.8.11 The influx of Somali refugees into Yemen in the second half of 1992 neccesitated an allocation from the Emergency Fund, in addition to the care and maintenance allocation. The allocation mainly covered provision of food, transport, health and sanitation activities.

Care and Maintenance

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

5.8.12 As foreseen under the 1992 assistance programme, a new site for the relocation of Somali refugees living in emergency camps in Aden was developed. In this connection two Programme and Technical Support Services (PTSS) missions were carried out to assess the site allocated by the Government at Al Koud. UNHCR planned and designed the camp, and also implemented the project. The relocation of the Somali refugees from the emergency camp at Al Hiswa and Madenat Al Shaab to Al Koud was finalized on 27 May 1993.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

5.8.13 This allocation also covers the requirements of urban refugees in Sana'a as well as camp management for the Somali and Ethiopian caseload.

5.8.14 In so far as camp management for the Somali refugees at Al Koud is concerned, and as indicated earlier, in May 1993 an agreement was signed with CARE Australia for this purpose. An allocation for agency operational support has been included in the proposed revision in this connection, as well as for logistics support. The amount originally budgeted for supplementary food has been reduced since an in-kind donation has been pledged.

5.8.15 The proposed allocation for the urban caseload has been reduced for 1993 compared to the initial allocation due to the preferential exchange rate which came into effect on 1 November 1992. Special grants were provided for assistance to refugee women (heads of families, widows and single women).

5.8.16 The 1993 allocation also provides for the salaries of one United Nations Volunteer (UNV) each in Aden and Sana'a.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

5.8.17 The proposed allocation is lower than the revised 1993 estimate in view of potential forthcoming voluntary repatriation movements.

5.8.18 Assistance continues to be provided to a small urban caseload in the areas of health and community services and beneficiaries are primarily women heads of household. These activities are designed to benefit some 3,000 refugees.

5.8.19 The sectoral breakdown for the initial and revised 1993 and the proposed 1994 care and maintenance allocations is as follows (in US dollars):

Sector	Initial 1993*	Revised 1993	Initial 1994
Food	460,283	30,030	0
Transport	581,792	642,455	265,000
Domestic needs	628,814	162,559	133,340
Water	174,917	81,216	60,000
Sanitation	239,750	124,763	60,000
Health	193,777	283,130	148,430
Shelter	128,150	52,336	28,000
Community services	6,000	16,570	12,570
Education	175,417	128,000	23,000
Income generation	250,000	112,000	25,000
Legal assistance	27,500	23,889	5,560
Agency op. support	86,000	369,152	193,000
Project personnel	0	1,361,800	1,082,200
Total	$ 2,952,400	$ 3,387,900	$ 2,036,100

* Takes into account the increase approved by the Executive Committee in December 1992.

5.8.20 The initial 1993 allocation of $ 90,100 for assistance to urban refugees is included in the above breakdown as are the revised allocations for 1993 and the initial 1994 allocation, both amounting to $ 57,000.

Voluntary Repatriation

a) **1993 programme implementation**

5.8.21 The momentum of voluntary repatriation of the Ethiopian naval officers and conscripts from Najid Kussem is expected to continue during the course of the year. A total planning budget of $ 125,100 has been established to cover transport and each returnee will receive $ 50 for incidential expenses. Of the 2,436 Ethiopian naval officers and conscripts, it is anticipated that some 1,000 will return.

5.8.22 Simultaneously, in the expectation that voluntary repatriation to Somalia will become a possibility, a regional repatriation plan is being drawn up for the transport and repatriation package on behalf of a first group of 7,000 returnees.

b) **1994 programme proposals**

5.8.23 A planning budget of $ 125,200 has been proposed for the voluntary repatriation of approximately 1,000 Ethiopian refugees.

Local Settlement

5.8.24 The 1993 appropriation covering assistance to the refugees in Al-Khawka camp as well as Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE) has now been included in the care and maintenance appropriation.

Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE)/Programme Support and Administration (PSA)

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) major developments**

5.8.25 From mid-1992, multi-sectoral emergency assistance was extended to refugee populations at the provisional Al Hiswa and Madenat Al Shaab camps in Aden, as well as at the Al Hamily and Najid Kussem camps in Ta'iz, and a permanent site identified and under construction in the Abyen governorate. UNHCR's direct implementational role in the camp construction in Abyen governorate, together with its monitoring of the assistance operation at diverse locations, led to an increase in the number of UNHCR staff in Yemen. The staffing level was strengthened with the creation of four international and nine General Service posts: two Field Officers, a Field Service Administrative Assistant and six General Service staff for the Sub-Office in Aden; and an Administrative Officer and three General Service staff for the Branch Office in Sana'a.

5.8.26 PPE was incurred for both Sana'a and Aden covering office rental, procurement of office equipment, including communications equipment, and one

vehicle. Two project vehicles were redeployed from the UNHCR Special Operation in the Persian Gulf.

b) **1993 - Revised estimates**

5.8.27 At the Branch Office Sana'a, the substantial increase in both the number of asylum-seekers and the protection needs of the existing refugee population led to the creation of a Protection Officer post as from 1 January 1993 and of three custodial General Service staff from 1 April 1993. The additional procurement of office equipment as well as one vehicle was also budgeted and a substantial allocation for local travel costs was required for extensive monitoring missions. The revised allocation has therefore been increased by $ 707,000.

c) **1994 - Initial estimates**

5.8.28 The assisted refugee population in Yemen is expected to decrease with with the expected repatriation of Somali refugees. PPE for the eight international and 21 local staff members currently employed in Yemen is expected to amount to some $ 685,000 in 1994. This projection is based on an anticipated reduction of international and General Service staff in Yemen, whereby the management of operational activities for a smaller caseload will be entrusted to CARE Australia as implementing partner.

5.8.29 On the assumption that the assistance operation will be phased out in the north, together with the corresponding administrative support, non-staff costs for international and local staff in Yemen are expected to amount to $ 397,000, representing a reduction when compared to the 1993 revised PPE estimate.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN YEMEN

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1992	1993		1994	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1992 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
3,793.8	–	–	EMERGENCY FUND	–
1,837.8	2,896.4	2,026.1	CARE AND MAINTENANCE Subsistence allowance to urban refugees and multi-sectoral assistance to Somali refugees in various new settlements	953.9
92.9 a/	–	125.1	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	125.2
1,350.2	739.4	1,361.8	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	1,082.2
7,074.7	3,635.8	3,513.0	Sub-total (1)	2,161.3
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
996.7	–	–	OTHER TRUST FUNDS Various assistance	–
40.4	60.0	–	PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMIN. Junior Professional Officer	–
1,037.1	60.0	0.0	Sub-total (2)	0.0
8,111.8	**3,695.8**	**3,513.0**	**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**2,161.3**

a/ of which US$ 261 incurred against Overall Allocation and
US$ 92,600 against the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation

5.9 OTHER COUNTRIES IN NORTH AFRICA

This section covers UNHCR's activities in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco and Tunisia.

Characteristics of the refugee population

5.9.1 At 31 December 1992 the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya hosted a refugee population of some 1,080 persons, of whom 642 were assisted by UNHCR, comprising 319 Somalis, 264 Eritreans, 50 Ethiopians and nine of other nationalities.

5.9.2 At the same date, Morocco hosted a refugee population of some 800 persons, of whom 38 Africans, Arabs and elderly Europeans were assisted by UNHCR. In Tunisia some 48 persons of similar origins were being assisted.

Major developments (1992 and first quarter 1993)

5.9.3 Whereas the total refugee population in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya decreased in 1992 as compared to 1991, the assisted refugee population increased during the same period since assistance was extended to Eritrean and Ethiopian refugees awaiting repatriation. In Morocco the overall refugee population remained stable whereas in Tunisia it decreased by 14 per cent below the 1991 figure.

Programme objectives and priorities

5.9.4 In the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya assistance to the refugees will concentrate on covering with basic domestic needs, shelter and medical care. In this connection efforts, are continuing to identify an operational partner for this project, which is presently implemented through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). As in the past, assistance to the refugees in Morocco and Tunisia will concentrate on helping them to become self-reliant. Where appropriate, voluntary repatriation will be encouraged.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter)**

5.9.5 Emergency assistance was provided for the Somali refugee population in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in the form of medical care and basic domestic needs. The Social Security Department (SSD) Tripoli provided one floor of a building to shelter them. Assistance to the refugee population in Morocco continued according to schedule.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

5.9.6 The initial 1993 allocation did not include any provision for additional needs relating to the increase in the assisted refugee population in

Libya. This has now been included in the proposed revision. As in 1992, there is a provision for a United Nations Volunteer who is responsible for programme management.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

5.9.7 The proposed allocation for 1994 for the refugee population in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is lower than the revised 1993 estimate due to the expected repatriation of the Somali caseload. In Morocco, where the refugee population is relatively stable, no change is foreseen.

Voluntary Repatriation

5.9.8 The voluntary repatriation of Ethiopian and Eritrean refugees in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is expected to continue in 1993 and, to this end, an allocation of $ 39,500 has been made under the Annual Programme. It is anticipated that some 50 persons will repatriate in 1993. Repatriation of the Somali caseload will fall under an appeal for a regional repatriation operation.

Local Settlement

a) **1992-1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

5.9.9 In Morocco and Tunisia 50 elderly European refugees and other locally settled destitute refugees were provided with subsistence allowances and medical care in 1992 and 1993.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

5.9.10 Priority was directed in 1993 to improving the living standards and health conditions of the elderly refugees. Assessment of needs were regularly made through visits to refugees. In Tunisia, as in the past, the allocation provides for the salaries and related costs of three local staff and general operating expenses.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

5.9.11 Medical assistance and subsistence payments to the group of elderly refugees will continue in 1994 at the same level as no other prospects can be anticipated.

Special Programmes

Education Account

5.9.12 The proposed appropriations for 1992/1993 and 1993/1994 cover complementary assistance to 67 refugees in Morocco and ten in Tunisia. Scholarships at university level are generally offered by the respective governments.

Western Sahara Repatriation

5.9.13 Pending the outcome of the Secretary General's negotiations with the concerned parties, expenditure and proposals cover Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE) only.

Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE)/Programme Support and Administration (PSA)

General Programmes

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) major developments**

5.9.14 In 1992, the UNHCR assistance operation in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya was monitored by a United Nations Volunteer (UNV), through UNDP. An initial allocation was made from the Programme Reserve for Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE) to cover the employment of four local staff and procurement of office equipment and furniture, as well as one vehicle.

5.9.15 Following an increase in the Somali refugee population and related protection concerns, it was necessary to strengthen core staff in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya through the deployment of international staff on mission status for limited periods. As a result, the initial allocation for PPE was increased from the 1992 Programme Reserve from $ 74,200 to $109,000.

5.9.16 For 1993, no projection was made for PPE in view of the anticipated voluntary repatriation of the Eritrean refugee population in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. As repatriation did not occur in 1992 and as the Somali refugee population increased, an initial allocation of $ 103,500 was made available from the 1993 Programme Reserve to continue to provide administrative support to the UNHCR assistance programme in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

b) **1993 - Revised estimates**

5.9.17 The 1993 revised estimate now includes provision for reimbursement to UNDP of administrative support services and space-related costs. The revised General Programmes PPE allocation has therefore been increased by $ 39,300 to $ 142,800.

c) **1994 - Initial estimates**

5.9.18 The salaries and related costs of the four local staff members presently employed in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya are expected to amount to some $ 65,300 in 1994. On the assumption that the UNHCR office in Tripoli will be fully equipped during 1993, non-staff costs, projected at approximately $ 64,700, are lower than 1993 revised estimate.

Special programmes

a) 1992 - 1993 (first quarter) major developments

5.9.19 In 1992, $ 109,600 were made available from the Special Programme for Western Sahara Repatriation Operation for PPE, including the purchase of one vehicle, at the Branch Office in Morocco. In 1993 an initial allocation of $ 102,000 was made available for the first six months of the year from the same source of funds for the same purpose.

b) 1993 - Revised estimates

5.9.20 The revised PPE allocation under the Western Sahara Repatriation Operation allocation of $ 136,600 reflects provision for staffing costs through 1993 of $ 64,700 and non-staff costs estimated at $ 71,900.

5.9.21 In preparation for the Western Sahara Repatriation Operation in 1991, vehicles, radio and electronic equipment were procured under the operational project. As the operation has not yet started, measures were taken to stockpile radio and electronic data-processing equipment at UNHCR Headquarters, and vehicles in the Netherlands and Cyprus, to enable UNHCR to maintain its level of preparedness. As the duration of the stockpile requirements is unknown, it may be necessary to revise estimates for storage costs later in the year.

c) 1994 - Initial estimates

5.9.22 The 1994 initial estimates are similar to the revised 1993 estimates. Should there be any major developments relating to the Western Sahara Repatriation Operation these projections will require a revision.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN OTHER COUNTRIES IN NORTH AFRICA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1992	1993			1994	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1992 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION		SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)					
				CARE AND MAINTENANCE	
57.7	57.7	26.5	Morocco	Subsistence allowance for destitute refugees	75.0
709.0	500.0	1,012.0	Libya	and asylum-seekers, including medical care	640.6
				VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	
45.0 a/	289.7	39.5	Libya	To assist repatriation of Ethiopian and Eritrean refugees	39.5
				LOCAL SETTLEMENT	
22.3	22.3	75.0	Morocco	Subsistence for urban refugees, including	26.5
70.8 b/	91.2	84.2	Tunisia	agency operational support costs and logistical support for refugees	84.2
904.8	960.9	1,237.2		Sub-total (1)	865.8
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)					
				EDUCATION ACCOUNT	
73.3	73.3	48.3	Morocco	67 university scholarships	48.3
20.0	34.0	20.0	Tunisia	10 university scholarships	20.0
109.6	-	136.6	Morocco	WESTERN SAHARA REPATRIATION	127.3
202.9	107.3	204.9		Sub-total (2)	195.6
1,107.7	1,068.2	1,442.1		GRAND TOTAL (1+2)	1,061.4

a/ of which US$ 23,309 incurred against the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation and US$ 21,747 against Overall Allocation

b/ of which US$ 367 incurred against Overall Allocation

5.10 OTHER COUNTRIES IN CENTRAL AND WESTERN ASIA

Area Overview

5.10.1 This section covers UNHCR's activities in Afghanistan, Bahrain, the Central Asian republics, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic and the United Arab Emirates.

Characteristics of the refugee population

5.10.2 At the end of 1992, the number of persons benefiting from UNHCR protection and/or assistance was estimated at some 180,700. This figure, an increase of 13 per cent over the 1991 figure, reflects the continuing refugee flows in the region. The general situation in Iraq and in the Horn of Africa continued to generate various refugee movements.

5.10.3 The refugee population in these countries is composed of the following:

i) Approximately 55,000 Iraqi refugees of whom 27,700 were hosted in Saudi Arabia and assisted in Rafha camp, 5,000 at El Hol camp in the Syrian Arab Republic, 20,000 in Kuwait and the remainder in Jordan and Lebanon;

ii) A total refugee population of some 20,000 Somali refugees, mostly located in urban areas in the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Oman, Bahrain and the Syrian Arab Republic;

iii) In Kuwait, 80,000 so-called "Bidoons" (stateless persons). The regularization of the status of these persons was not completed;

iv) Some 25,000 Palestinians in Kuwait who benefited from counselling and direct assistance when required;

v) Some 700 refugees scattered throughout the region of various African origins as well as stateless Assyrians, Armenians and Chaldeans who have been assisted by UNHCR for many years.

vi) Some 500,000 Tajik refugees and displaced persons spread throughout Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic and Uzbekistan (see below).

5.10.4 In Central Asia, Tajikistan was again witness to an eruption of centuries-old, clan-based rivalries. Months of unrest preceded a civil war that erupted in May 1992 which led to the death of as many as 30,000 people, while hundreds of thousands were left homeless. An estimated 500,000 persons became displaced as a result of the conflict, of whom over 420,000 refugees and displaced people have been identified and will benefit from UNHCR's humanitarian assistance programme in Tajikistan and the neighbouring states of Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic and Afghanistan. Although Government forces regained control over most of Tajikistan in the first half of 1993, sporadic

clashes in various parts of the country and in the vicinity of Dushanbe continue to plague the poorest Central Asian republic of the former Soviet Union.

5.10.5 The majority of the displaced persons (356,000), many of them women and children, originate from southern Tajikistan and fled repeated attacks on their villages in late 1992. Most became internally displaced in other parts of the country. Some chose to resettle in their ancestral places of origin in Kazakhstan and the Kyrgyz Republic and approximately 60,000 people sought refuge in the autonomous province of Gorno Badakhshan. An additional estimated 60,000 persons, many of them women and children, sought refuge in Afghanistan. Over 40 per cent are children under 14 and close to 50 per cent are women.

5.10.6 The Tajik refugees in Afghanistan are presently living in two areas: Balkh and Kunduz provinces. In Balkh province, the majority (some 24,000) have been sheltered in Sakhi camp close to Mazar-e-Sharif, while close to 3,000 are still residing in Tash Kurgan. The refugees in Kunduz province (estimated at 30,000) are mostly settled in villages around Kunduz, as well as in the town itself. Data regarding the refugees in the Kunduz area are difficult to analyze with accuracy since UNHCR as well as all other international agencies were forced to withdraw from the area for security reasons.

Major developments (1992 and first quarter 1993)

5.10.7 In full cooperation with the competent authorities in each country, UNHCR activities in the region continued to focus on international protection, the determination of refugee status, and the prevention of refoulement, arbitrary detention and other actions against refugees and asylum-seekers. Activities to promote refugee law and international instruments relating to the protection of refugees were initiated. To this end, training courses and seminars targeting Government officials and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) were organized in Jordan, the Syrian Arab Republic and the United Arab Emirates throughout the year.

5.10.8 In Lebanon, efforts to promote and disseminate refugee law were pursued. The process of naturalizing stateless persons was addressed through the implementation of a legal assistance project. Such efforts will continue in 1993 and 1994.

5.10.9 In Kuwait, the Office concentrated its efforts on the promotion of local solutions and the encouragement of self-reliance activities for refugees and persons in need of international protection.

5.10.10 In Saudi Arabia, resettlement opportunities were sought for eligible cases. Some 4,000 Iraqi refugees departed in 1992 and, at 31 March 1993, an additional 4,000 persons had been selected for resettlement. Efforts were also made with the Iraqi authorities to secure assurances for the safety of those who chose to repatriate. Some 992 refugees returned to Iraq in 1992.

5.10.11 In the Syrian Arab Republic, assistance provided to the refugees accommodated at El Hol camp (food, shelter and medical care), continued smoothly. Subsistence allowances were given to needy and vulnerable cases in urban areas.

5.10.12 In northern Afghanistan, the influx of the 60,000 Tajik refugees occurred in two phases in early and late December 1992 respectively. To cope with this influx, an initial allocation of $ 1,464,900 was made from the Emergency Fund to cover the first phase of the emergency programme for the refugees. UNHCR worked closely with local authorities and international organizations in Balkh province. Over 8,000 tents and 90,000 blankets/quilts have been distributed to refugees. A water shortage in Sakhi camp became a problem at the end of the winter season but the situation is being rectified.

5.10.13 The physical security of the refugees has been a major concern to UNHCR, especially as regards the group in Kunduz province. The situation in Afghanistan made it necessary for UNHCR to look into the possibilities for an early voluntary return movement. At the same time, UNHCR sought to ensure that such a movement took place in conditions of safety and dignity, in the hope of averting further population movements inside and outside Tajikistan. To that effect, a Repatriation Commission was set up under UNHCR chairmanship composed of officials from the Tajik, Uzbek and Afghan Governments at the ministerial level. This Commission reviewed the various requirements to ensure safe and voluntary return from Balkh province and, as of the end of June 1993, some 1,000 Tajiks had returned from Sakhi camp through Uzbekistan to their villages of origin. Over 6,000 refugees had also returned from the Kunduz area and are being assisted in a transit camp. During transit, UNHCR informs the returnees of the situation in their districts of origin. Several thousand were reported to have crossed spontaneously into Tajikistan and settled temporarily in Gorno Badakhshan.

5.10.14 Following the United Nations Good Offices Mission of November 1992, which was dispatched at the request of the Governments of Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, a joint appeal was launched by the Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA) in early January 1993. This appeal addresses the most urgent needs of vulnerable groups inside Tajikistan. These groups comprise the 500,000 internally displaced persons who had to flee the areas affected by the conflict. The United Nations has fielded an integrated mission including the Department of Political Affairs, the Department of Peace-Keeping Operations and DHA. Negotiations were subsequently initiated with the Government to attempt to accelerate the reconciliation process and facilitate the safe return of internally displaced persons as well as the refugees to their areas of habitual residence or of ancestral origin. UNHCR deployed staff to Uzbekistan and Tajikistan to assist the Tajik refugees in northern Afghanistan and to look into possibilities for the voluntary repatriation of these refugees. The Government of Tajikistan facilitated the access of UNHCR officers to areas of return which, up to April 1993, was restricted.

5.10.15 An allocation was made from the Emergency Fund to cover initial assistance, and a joint United Nations appeal was launched in January 1993 which included UNHCR's original requirements of $ 7.8 million. UNHCR's presence in the areas of return in Tajikistan permitted a thorough assessment of the urgent requirements of the returnees and, in May 1993, requirements were revised upwards to $ 19.5 million.

5.10.16 UNHCR dispatched its first Emergency Response Teams (ERTs) to Tajikistan and Uzbekistan in January 1993 and subsequently launched an emergency operation, within the framework of United Nations action, aimed at averting

further population displacements. This included an assistance package intended to facilitate the return of the displaced to their places of origin. In addition to displaced persons and returnees in need of assistance in Tajikistan, there are several hundred Afghans requiring protection. The Afghans have reportedly been subject to human rights abuses and some are reported to have been killed. The Afghans, mostly of urban background, are unable to find employment and have been surviving on dwindling resources.

Programme objectives and priorities

5.10.17 Apart from the emergency supply of limited food and non-food items, especially tents, UNHCR's objective is to complete the delivery of roofing materials to assist the returnees - both internally displaced persons and refugees - in securing adequate shelter prior to the onset of the 1993/1994 winter. UNHCR also encourages the Government and local authorities to take the responsibility of providing security for all its citizens.

5.10.18 The UNHCR programme is oriented towards the attainment of durable solutions, either through voluntary repatriation, if the conditions for return are met, assistance for further local integration and self-reliance, or resettlement. Meanwhile, refugees will be provided with food, medical care and shelter.

5.10.19 Some of the needs of refugee women and children will be covered through improved medical care. In the Syrian Arab Republic and Lebanon, a medical team is at their disposal. Powdered milk will be distributed for children under five years age at El Hol camp, in the Syrian Arab Republic. Education facilities and payment of fees at the primary and secondary levels will be provided for school-age children age in the region.

5.10.20 It is assumed that the majority of Tajik refugees in northern Afghanistan will have returned prior to the onset of the 1993-1994 winter season. The emergency programme for this group aims to provide adequate temporary shelter as well as ensure the continued delivery of basic food items, water, sanitation and health services, in cooperation with NGOs and other international organizations, especially the World Food Programme (WFP). UNHCR and its partners were obliged to discontinue the supply of food and non-food items to the Kunduz areas since access to the refugees in these areas was not possible for security reasons. The returnees will continue to be assisted with transport arrangements as well as a one-month food supply and some plastic sheeting. No programme is planned for 1994, although a review and reassessment of the situation on the ground will be necessary during the last quarter of 1993.

5.10.21 In Tajikistan, the emergency construction/repair of the houses destroyed during the civil war remains the first priority and must be implemented prior to the onset of winter.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

5.10.22 In Lebanon, the local settlement, care and maintenance and resettlement programmes are implemented by the Middle East Council of Churches. Legal assistance for stateless refugees is implemented by the Lebanese NGO, Forum.

5.10.23 In the Syrian Arab Republic, the education project and counselling services for urban refugees are being administered by the Syrian Red Crescent Society. At El Hol camp, the Government, through the Office of the Governor of Hassake province, continues to provide support, mainly by employing administrative staff for the camp reception centre which has a capacity for 10,000 persons. Basic food supplies for the refugee camp population is mobilized through WFP. In the other countries in the Middle East, projects are implemented either directly by UNHCR or by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on its behalf.

5.10.24 In northern Afghanistan, the local authorities of Balkh province are cooperating with UNHCR to ensure the distribution of relief supplies. WFP is supplying most of the basic food items. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), OXFAM and Médecins sans Fontières (MSF-France) are UNHCR's main partners in covering the needs of the Tajik refugees in Balkh province.

5.10.25 In addition to a temporary presence in Dushanbe (Tajikistan), Termez and Tashkent (Uzbekistan), UNHCR is represented in Kurgan-Tyube, Shartuz, Kolkhozabad, Chorog and Nijni Piandj in southern Tajikistan. It is planned to send teams also to Bishkek and Osh in the Kyrgyz Republic. This temporary presence will support UNHCR operations in Tajikistan and limited projects in Uzbekistan, the Kyrgyz Republic and Kazakhstan.

5.10.26 The Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare is the focal point in Tajikistan for all refugee/returnee related issues; as such it is the main Government counterpart of UNHCR. In Uzbekistan and Kyrgyz Republic, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is UNHCR's main interlocutor.

5.10.27 WFP has agreed to increase the number of beneficiaries entitled to basic food rations from 140,000 to 500,000 and will mobilize the required resources. The Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, together with the Head of United Nations Mission Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) provide the political support needed to implement the humanitarian programme of assistance. MSF-Belgium, MSF-Holland and MSF-France are implementing health projects, while the Aga Khan Foundation, together with the Tajik Red Crescent Society, assist the internally displaced persons, especially in the autonomous province of Gorno Badakhshan. UNHCR works very closely with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in the Tajik emergency operation.

General Programmes

Emergency Fund

5.10.28 An initial allocation was made for northern Afghanistan from the 1993 Emergency Fund to cover costs related to the airlift of tents, plastic sheeting and blankets. This allocation was subsequently increased to cover additional needs of the Tajik refugees.

5.10.29 An allocation was also made from the 1993 Emergency Fund for the Central Asian republics to provide initial assistance to returnees. This allocation covered, inter alia, the costs related to airlifts of temporary shelter materials. This has been integrated into the UNHCR component of the joint United Nations appeal which was issued in January 1993. As soon as contributions are received, the Emergency Fund will be reimbursed.

Care and Maintenance

a) 1992 - 1993 (first quarter) programme implementation

5.10.30 The 1992 appropriation covered basic needs for health care, subsistence allowances and counselling for the most needy and vulnerable urban refugees in Afghanistan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and other countries in the Persian Gulf region.

5.10.31 In the Syrian Arab Republic, the purchase and installation of two water pumps in deep wells at El Hol camp improved the water-supply and sanitation system. Expansion of school infrastructure was completed to accommodate 800 school-age children. Special medicine for refugee women, lactating mothers and young children was purchased for the camp clinic.

b) 1993 programme implementation

5.10.32 The revised 1993 allocation is intended to cover the increasing needs of urban refugees and asylum-seekers. In Lebanon, funds were provided to meet the basic immediate needs of asylum-seekers pending status determination.

5.10.33 In Jordan, food, accommodation allowances and medical care are provided to some 300 Iraqi refugees and refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina stranded in the country, pending the identification of a durable solution.

5.10.34 In the Syrian Arab Republic, an increase in the revised 1993 allocation is required due to the need to establish a counselling centre to better address the socio-economic needs of some 1,500 destitute Somali refugees in Damascus. At El Hol camp, where 5,700 refugees are presently registered, the daily cost of baking bread is budgeted. In addition, provision of basic food commodities to 1,200 refugees residing in El-Hol village and in Hassake town nearby the camp is included in the revised allocation. In the United Arab Emirates, for which the revised 1993 and initial 1994 appropriation has been included in "Other Countries", UNDP accommodated UNHCR in separate premises in

its compound, which required minor renovation and the purchase of office equipment.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

5.10.35 The proposed allocation for 1994 will ensure the continuation of the same assistance package in the region. Activities related to education will be strengthened to permit better integration of refugee pupils, particularly in the Syrian Arab Republic. Adequate medical facilities will be arranged closer to the El Hol camp, so as to reduce the number of medical evacuations to Damascus. An X-ray machine will be purchased for the Hassake town hospital. Access to primary health care for refugee women will also be addressed. Carpentry and other workshops will be constructed in the camp to promote self-help activities.

Voluntary Repatriation

a) **1993 programme implementation**

5.10.36 The increased 1993 revised appropriation will facilitate the return of 220 refugees from the Syrian Arab Republic to Eritrea, Ethiopia and Somalia. The beneficiaries have completed the voluntary repatriation forms and provision has been made to cover their airfare and travel grants. In the United Arab Emirates, 200 Somalis who wish to repatriate voluntarily to northern Somalia are awaiting finalization of exit formalities by UNHCR. An allocation from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation will be requested in due course.

b) **1994 programme proposals**

5.10.37 Promotion of voluntary repatriation will be undertaken, particularly from the Syrian Arab Republic, as it is expected that prospects for return will improve in Eritrea and Somalia.

Local Settlement

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

5.10.38 Allocations for assistance in Lebanon, the Persian Gulf region and the Syrian Arab Republic covered various sectors such as community services, health/nutrition programmes, educational activities, social services and operational support costs for the destitute urban refugees.

5.10.39 In 1992, 250 refugees, of whom ten per cent were over 65 years of age, benefited from assistance activities in Lebanon. Educational assistance to some 130 refugee children at the primary and secondary levels was also provided. Registration and counselling of stateless persons who could be considered for naturalization began.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

5.10.40 The ongoing assistance activities are being pursued. Priority is given to improving the living conditions of urban refugees.

5.10.41 In Lebanon, as a result of the reconstruction and rehabilitation process, urban refugees are experiencing increasing difficulties in finding affordable accommodation. A provision is included in the revised allocation for rental subsidy allowances to needy families. Workshops on protection issues are being organized to promote greater awareness of the problems of refugees and stateless persons.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

5.10.42 The planning budget for 1994 anticipates the same activities for the local integration of the refugees and stateless persons in the region.

Resettlement

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

5.10.43 A total of 90 refugees were resettled from the region during this period. They were mainly security and medical cases.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

5.10.44 The revised allocation for 1993 is intended to cover the transit expenses and travel costs of some 100 refugees. Urgent cases, who are not permitted to integrate locally, are submitted for resettlement.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

5.10.45 As a priority in 1994, vulnerable cases, particularly single women, will be presented to receiving countries.

Special Programmes

Education Account

5.10.46 The proposed appropriations for 1992/1993 and for 1993/1994 cover scholarship assistance for 74 and 65 beneficiaries respectively. They are mainly Somali, Ethiopian, Sudanese and Iraqi students attending university in the Syrian Arab Republic and Lebanon.

Other Trust Funds

5.10.47 A special contribution from the Arab Gulf Fund is being used for the first stage of the expansion of the Islamic Charity Hospital in Tripoli, Lebanon. The project is being implemented by the Islamic Hospital itself, and is expected to benefit mainly internally displaced people.

Assistance to returnees and displaced persons in Central Asian republics

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

5.10.48 The first phase of the UNHCR programmes of emergency assistance in Central Asia involved the transport by air of relief supplies from UNHCR stocks in Turkey and Pakistan.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

5.10.49 The second phase includes the regional procurement of large quantities of building materials sufficient to assist in the reconstruction of yapproximately 17,000 houses, some of which have been entirely levelled. Fuel will need to be procured to assist the return of the affected populations to their areas of origin in a country facing acute fuel shortages. Food will also be procured to complement WFP activities. Various other non-food items will be distributed. Several collective farms will be assisted in repairing their destroyed water and sanitation facilities, while the health sector will be supported to respond to the needs resulting from the civil war.

5.10.50 Among the displaced Tajiks are some 6,000 ethnic Kyrgyz who left the districts of Shartuz, Garm and Murgab and have sought refuge in the Kyrgyz Republic, mainly in the regions of Tchoui and Osh. They require limited assistance to improve their living conditions in the areas where they have settled with the agreement of the authorities. An additional 3,000 ethnic Kyrgyz fled the civil war and crossed into Afghanistan. They wish to be resettled in the Kyrgyz Republic and will need to be assisted to do so, subject to the agreement of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic.

5.10.51 Of the 12,500 ethnic Kazakhs residing in various parts of Tajikistan prior to the outbreak of the conflict, some 7,000 have fled the conflict and settled in southern Kazakhstan. The most vulnerable among this group will be provided limited assistance.

5.10.52 UNHCR has identified several thousand Afghans in Uzbekistan in need of protection and assistance. The most vulnerable will require limited assistance until durable solutions for them can be found.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

5.10.53 Most of UNHCR's emergency programme of assistance should be completed prior to the onset of the 1993-1994 winter season. UNHCR's presence will be necessary for some time, to monitor closely the security and protection situation in the areas of return. Some limited assistance will also be given on an ad hoc basis to the most vulnerable among the returnees.

Afghan Repatriation Programme

5.10.54 Details of UNHCR's activities are included in the chapter entitled "Overview of Developments in South West Asia, North Africa and the Middle East and Regional Special Programmes".

Plan of Action relating to Persian Gulf crisis

5.10.55 Assistance was provided during 1992 in Jordan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the Syrian Arab Republic to persons displaced as a result of the Persian Gulf conflict. Basic relief was provided to refugees in the Syrian Arab Republic (5,000) and Jordan (300). In Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, assistance was geared towards facilitating the resettlement of 10,000 and 1,500 Iraqi refugees, respectively. In addition, Norway and Denmark seconded staff in the fields of legal assistance, logistics, telecommunications, office management, etc. The Government of Morocco also provided air transport.

Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE)/Programme Support and Administration (PSA)

General Programmes

Jordan

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) major developments**

5.10.56 The initial 1993 estimate provided for a staffing level of three international and seven local posts under a change of funding from the Persian Gulf Special Programme to the General Programmes, as scheduled. Non-staff costs, however, continued to be funded from the Special Programme for the Persian Gulf since the operational activities were directly related to the former crisis in the region.

b) **1993 - Revised estimates**

5.10.57 The 1993 revised estimate for Jordan provided for a staffing component of three international and eight local posts. The revised allocation of some $ 336,000 for staff costs takes into consideration the discontinuation of one international post effective 31 July 1993, the creation of one local post from 1 July 1993 and an allocation for the temporary employment of local interpreters.

c) **1994 - Initial estimates**

5.10.58 In 1994 the salary costs for two international and eight local posts are expected to amount to some $ 311,000, with non-staff costs continuing to be provided for under the Special Programme for the Persian Gulf.

Kuwait

5.10.59 A PSA allocation was initially made available as an interim measure for the employment of temporary local staff and general operating expenses in 1992, pending the establishment of an official UNHCR office. The formal opening of the Office of the Chief of Mission in Kuwait occurred on 1 October 1992, under the overall responsibility of the Regional Office in Cairo. Staff posts were also established as of October 1992, together with a provision for general operating expenses, and were funded from the Special Programme for the Persian

Gulf. Estimates for 1993 and 1994 were funded entirely from the Special Programme for the Persian Gulf.

Lebanon

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) major developments**

5.10.60 Substantial variations in the post-adjustment multiplier and exchange-rate variations led PSA obligations to exceed the 1992 revised estimate. The over-expenditure was covered by a transfer between appropriations.

b) **1993 - Revised estimates**

5.10.61 The 1993 revised estimate reflected an overall increase of $ 38,200 under General Programmes. This represented $ 32,900 for PSA and $ 5,300 for PPE. For PSA, the increase was mainly attributable to an upward revision in mobility and hardship allowances for international staff and a revision to local salary scales. Provision was also made for the replacement of a vehicle and a photocopier during the current year. PPE increases are related directly to the upward revision in the local salary scales.

c) **1994 - Initial estimates**

5.10.62 Salary costs for staff members currently employed in Lebanon are expected to amount to some $ 242,000 in 1994, representing proportionately $ 177,000 under PSA for one international and four local posts and $ 65,000 under PPE for three local posts.

Saudi Arabia

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) major developments**

5.10.63 In support of the UNHCR assistance operation in 1992, the Government provided UNHCR with premises for the Branch Office in Riyadh, and field locations at Al Artawiya and Rafha, as well as logistical support.

5.10.64 The initial 1993 estimate provided for a staffing level through 1993 of seven international and ten local posts in Saudi Arabia under a change of funding from the Special Programme for the Persian Gulf to General Programmes. The move of the refugee population from Al Artawiya to Rafha in late 1992 led to the closure of the Al Artawiya Field Office. In order to monitor the refugee population in Rafha adequately, the staffing at the Rafha Field Office was strengthened with the redeployment of two international and two local staff from the former Al Artawiya Field Office. As a result staffing in Saudi Arabia during the first quarter of 1993 comprised three international and six local posts at the Branch Office in Riyadh and four international and four local posts at the Field Office in Rafha.

b) **1993 - Revised estimates**

5.10.65 The 1993 revised allocation of some $ 1,047,000 for Saudi Arabia provided for a staffing component of seven international and ten local posts.

Subject to reassessment of the present assistance operation at the two camps in Rafha, an extension of the two Field Officer posts scheduled to lapse on 31 December 1993 will be reviewed.

5.10.66 As reflected in the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and UNHCR, which was concluded on 22 June 1993, the Government contributed to UNHCR's operational costs and logistical support.

c) **1994 - Initial estimates**

5.10.67 Salary costs for a staffing level of four international and seven local staff members currently employed in Saudia Arabia under PPE will be subject to change of funding to the Special Programme for the Persian Gulf. However, the salary costs for one international Field Officer and three local staff will remain charged to PPE, as in the current year, and are expected to amount to some $ 200,000. This amount takes into account the scheduled discontinuation at 31 December 1993 of the two Field Officer posts, which remains subject to review. Under the terms of the MOU, proportional operational costs will be funded from the annual contribution of the Government of Saudi Arabia.

Syria Arab Republic

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) major developments**

5.10.68 As a result of the Persian Gulf conflict, UNHCR's presence in Damascus initially took the form of a Liaison Office monitored by the Regional Office in Cairo. UNHCR assistance for individual cases continued to be implemented through the UNDP office.

5.10.69 The UNHCR presence in the Syrian Arab Republic was formalized in September 1992 with the establishment of the Office of Chief of Mission in Damascus. The initial staffing level, funded from the General Programmes, consisted of one international and four local posts. The international post, redeployed from the Regional Office in Cairo, was provided for under PSA from September to 31 December 1992, with a change of funding through 1993 to PPE. Funding for three local posts was provided for under PPE from September 1992 through 1993 as well as for one local post established in September 1992 with a discontinuation date of 31 May 1993. Effective November 1992 the staffing level was further strengthened with the presence of an Associate Protection Officer under the Junior Professional Officer (JPO) scheme.

b) **1993 - Revised estimates**

5.10.70 The 1993 revised estimate of $ 188,500 provided for a staffing level of one international and four local posts at the Office of Chief of Mission in Damascus. General operating expenses continued to be funded from the Special Programme for the Persian Gulf as the operational activities were directly related to the former crisis in the region.

c) **1994 - Initial estimates**

5.10.71 The salary costs for the Chief of Mission and four local staff members currently employed in the Syrian Arab Republic are expected to amount to some $ 189,500 in 1994, with non-staff costs funded from the Special Programme for the Persian Gulf as in the past.

Special Programmes

Afghanistan

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) major developments**

5.10.72 The costs of a total of 19 posts in the Office of the Chief of Mission in Kabul, including seven international posts, were budgeted in 1992 under the Afghan Repatriation programme. The commencement of mass repatriation of Afghan refugees from Pakistan in 1992 led to the opening of four Sub-Offices in Afghanistan (Mazar-e-Sharif, Jalalabad, Kandahar and Herat) for which an additional 20 international posts, five in each Sub-Office, were created in November 1992. In mid-1992, the security situation in Kabul had deteriorated seriously, resulting in the evacuation of all international staff to Islamabad, Pakistan. An Afghan Office was created to operate out of Islamabad. The four Sub-Offices in Afghanistan were able to continue operations as the security situation in outlying regions had not deteriorated to such an extent to warrant their closure or the evacuation of staff.

5.10.73 In early 1993, however, the security situation in eastern Afghanistan deteriorated seriously, resulting in three United Nations and project staff being killed near Jalalabad. The incident led to the withdrawal of all United Nations international personnel from Jalalabad and Kandahar to Islamabad and an overall reduction in the presence of staff in Herat and Mazar-e-Sharif.

5.10.74 Expenditure in 1992 under Special Programmes relating to Afghanistan were thus incurred both within Afghanistan and in Pakistan, following the withdrawal of staff from Afghanistan. While total expenditure in 1992 was within the overall total budget, mainly due to reduced administrative costs within Afghanistan, expenditure under budget items for local and regional travel, general operating expenses and office supplies and materials was higher due to additional costs incurred as a result of the temporary creation of the Afghan Office in Pakistan.

5.10.75 PSA costs in Afghanistan related to the Tajik emergency in northern Afghanistan were covered through an allocation of $ 240,500 from the 1993 Emergency Fund. This provided for the salaries, common staff costs, travel and daily subsistence allowance for two temporary international staff on mission from January to May 1993. As UNHCR was already present and operational in this area, through the Sub-Office in Mazar-e-Sharif, further administrative support required for the emergency operation was modest.

b) **1993 - Revised estimates**

5.10.76 With the fluid situation in Afghanistan, the continuation of the Afghan Office in Pakistan and with certain activities still continuing in Mazar-e-Sharif and in Herat (including providing support for the Afghan refugees repatriating from the Islamic Republic of Iran through Herat), the total revised estimates under Special Programmes are higher than the initial 1993 budget. This is mainly due to a budgetary provision having been made for salaries and common staff costs for the whole of 1993 for a total of 39 posts, including 27 international posts. Provision is also made for renewed administrative activities, including general operating expenses, in the event conditions improve in Afghanistan and normal activities can be resumed during the course of 1993. Should this not be the case, total expenditure in 1993 should be at a lower level.

5.10.77 Revised estimates for the Tajik emergency have been adjusted upwards to $ 291,900, taking into account increased travel costs, mainly for travel to Termez in Uzbekistan, where UNHCR has established a logistics base in connection with the Tajik emergency. The revised estimates also provide for an amount of $ 35,500 for general operating expenses.

c) **1994 - Initial estimates**

5.10.78 Given the unstable situation in Afghanistan, the initial 1994 requirements for PPE under Special Programmes are largely based on the 1993 revised estimates. However, relatively modest upward projections have been made under all budget chapters on the assumption that should a full UNHCR presence in Afghanistan be possible by 1994 needs will be higher, particularly with respect to salaries and related staff costs for the currently approved 39 posts and related costs projected for local and regional travel and general operating expenses.

5.10.79 With the commencement of the repatriation of Tajik refugees from northern Afghanistan in early 1993, no budgetary provision for PSA is made for 1994 for this operation, on the assumption that all the refugees will have repatriated by the end of 1993.

Central Asian republics

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) major developments**

5.10.80 Following months of unrest in early 1992 and the conflict that ensued in May 1992 in Tajikistan, UNHCR responded to requests from the Governments of Tajikistan and Uzbekistan by fielding emergency missions to these countries in January 1993. The emergency missions, comprised of redeployed UNHCR staff and consultants, were required to make a first-hand assessment of the situation of refugees and displaced persons, in order to determine the role and level of UNHCR assistance within the framework of a coordinated United Nations response to the emergency situation.

5.10.81 An initial allocation of $ 1,404,500 was made from the Emergency Fund to cover PSA costs in Tajikistan and Uzbekistan for the period from January to

May 1993. A large part of the initial emergency budget, amounting to $ 832,930, was provided for salaries and common staff costs of international staff on mission and locally hired staff charged to Temporary Assistance, as well as daily mission subsistance allowance and consultants' fees and travel. Other budgeted costs included local and regional travel, contractual services for translation and interpreters, general operating expenses, office supplies and materials and a provision of $ 40,000 for the purchase of non-expendable property.

b) **1993 - Revised estimates**

5.10.82 The revised 1993 estimates amount to $ 3,500,000 and take into account the salaries and common staff costs of eleven international staff on mission and 18 local staff in Tajikistan, and two international and six local staff members in Uzbekistan, all for varying periods between January and December 1993. The total costs amount to $ 2,509,900, which include estimates for consultants' fees and travel. A total of $ 990,100 has been budgeted for non-staff costs, general operating expenses and the purchase of equipment, including ten air-conditioners. The overall increase in requirements also provide for administrative support costs envisaged in Kazakhstan and the Kyrgyz Republic. While initial requirements have been covered under the Emergency Fund, it is anticipated that the revised estimates for 1993 will be met under Special Programmes, once contributions are received towards the joint United Nations appeal which was launched in January 1993 and the UNHCR requirements as revised on 19 May 1993.

c) **1994 - Initial estimates**

5.10.83 Given the evolving situation in the Central Asian States, it has not yet been possible to establish initial estimates for PPE for 1994.

Other countries

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) major developments**

5.10.84 As scheduled, PPE in Jordan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the Syrian Arab Republic was paid in 1992 under the Special Programme for the Persian Gulf as follows.

5.10.85 For Jordan, the staffing level consisted of three international and seven local posts through 1992. From October 1992, two international and six local posts were created for Kuwait. From mid-1992, the staffing level in Saudi Arabia consisted of seven international and ten local posts, comprising the redeployment of two international and one local post from the Regional Office in Cairo together with the creation of five international and nine General Service posts. To complement the staffing component of one international and two local posts established for the Syrian Arab Republic from June 1992, one international post was redeployed from the Regional Office in Cairo from September and four additional local posts were created from October 1992.

5.10.86 From 1993, staff costs in Jordan were subject to a change of funding to the General Programmes as planned. Although a change of funding to General Programmes was also foreseen for staff costs and general operating expenses in

Kuwait from 1993, this was reconsidered since the composition of the refugee population in Kuwait originated largely as a result of the conflict in the Persian Gulf.

5.10.87 In 1992, PPE obligations exceeded the revised estimates in Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic due to staff movements, travel costs within the region and security-related costs which were of particular relevance to Jordan. In addition, the new structure of the UNHCR presence in the Syrian Arab Republic led to additional requirements for office furniture and equipment. The over-expenditure was covered from an increase in the obligation from the same source of funds.

b) **1993 - Revised estimates**

5.10.88 The 1993 revised estimates of some $ 373,000 and $ 156,000 for staff costs in Kuwait and the Syrian Arab Republic, respectively, took into consideration the lifting of discontinuation dates on one international and four local posts in Kuwait and one international and two local posts in the Syrian Arab Republic from mid-1993, as well as the creation of one local post in the Syrian Arab Republic from 1 July 1993. In Saudi Arabia the 1993 revised estimate of some $ 702,000 provided for the creation of one local post effective 1 July 1993, including a substantial allocation for the temporary recruitment of ten resettlement clerks locally. Local travel costs and general operating expenses were also provided throughout, including in Jordan in view of the direct relevance of its resettlement operation to the former conflict in the Persian Gulf.

c) **1994 - Initial estimates**

5.10.89 In 1994, the salary costs for the two international and six local posts in Kuwait are expected to amount to some $ 377,000. In the Syrian Arab Republic, for two local posts through 1994 and one international and one local post with the discontinuation date of 30 June 1994, salary costs are projected at some $ 167,000. Salary costs projected at $ 654,400 for four international and seven local staff presently employed in Saudia Arabia under the General Programmes will be subject to a change of funding to the Special Programme for the Persian Gulf from 1994.

5.10.90 Non-staff costs totalling $ 592,500 are projected at $ 135,800, $ 163,900, $ 143,500 and $ 149,300 for Jordan, Kuwait, Saudia Arabia and the Syrian Arab Republic, respectively.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN OTHER COUNTRIES IN CENTRAL AND WESTERN ASIA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1992	1993				1994
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1992 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION		SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)					
				EMERGENCY FUND	
–	–	2,526.8	Afghanistan		–
–	–	3,241.5	Central Asian Republics		–
				CARE AND MAINTENANCE	
34.5	34.5	30.0	Afghanistan	Subsistence allowance for refugees,	30.0
300.5	563.8	965.1	Syria	including domestic needs, medical treatment,	850.0
62.0	50.0	–	United Arab Emirates	legal assistance and operational support costs	–
5.0 a/	–	32.8	Lebanon		28.8
–	421.3	482.0	Jordan		482.0
7.2 a/	1,725.8	1,747.2	Other countries		898.4
				LOCAL SETTLEMENT	
0.6 a/	–	24.8	Syria	Community services, health, nutrition,	43.1
263.3 b/	–	282.6	Lebanon	education, legal assistance and operational	276.0
1.0 a/	–	–	Jordan	support costs through UNDP in Syria, as	–
9.2 a/	198.5	37.5	Other countries	well as self–help projects for refugee women	37.5
				RESETTLEMENT	
1.3 a/	–	–	Afghanistan	To provide assistance to refugees pending	–
186.0 a/	–	–	Jordan	resettlement, including medical care and	–
1.4 a/	–	13.5	Syria	documentation	13.5
22.3 a/	–	–	Saudi Arabia		–
45.5 c/	–	18.2	Lebanon		18.2
55.1 a/	52.0	10.8	Other countries		10.8
				VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	
94.0 d/	–	150.0	Syria		221.9
4.2 a/	–	–	Lebanon		–
8.7 a/	–	–	Jordan		–
				PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMIN.	
252.7	219.7	252.6	Lebanon	See Annexes I and II	238.4
121.0	–	–	Kuwait	See Annexes I and II	–
1.7	–	–	Saudi Arabia	See Annexes I and II	–
7.6	–	–	United Arab Emirates	See Annexes I and II	–
487.5	209.6	139.3	Training	See Annexes I and II	139.3
1,952.3	3,475.2	9,954.7		Sub–total (1)	3,285.9
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)					
				EDUCATION ACCOUNT	
39.7	68.5	41.1	Lebanon/Syria	60 university scholarships	41.1
				OTHER TRUST FUNDS	
–	–	600.0	Lebanon	Construction of a hospital	–
–	–	16,300.0	Central Asian Republics	Assistance to returnees and displaced persons	3,000.0
				PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMIN.	
–	–	48.7	Kuwait	Junior Professional Officer	48.7
14.0	–	80.5	Saudi Arabia	Junior Professional Officer	80.5
32.3	–	82.0	Syria	Junior Professional Officer	82.0
11,036.6	17,600.0	16,770.0	Afghanistan	AFGHAN REPATRIATION PROGRAMME	15,000.0
8,125.5	1,000.0	2,238.2	Other Countries	PLAN OF ACTION RELATING TO	791.2
–	–	148.1	Jordan	THE GULF CRISIS	135.8
–	–	558.8	Kuwait		540.6
–	–	702.0	Saudi Arabia		798.0
–	–	317.9	Syria		315.7
19,248.1	18,668.5	37,887.3		Sub–total (2)	20,833.6
21,200.4	22,143.7	47,842.0		GRAND TOTAL (1+2)	24,119.5

a/ obligation incurred against Overall Allocation
b/ of which US$ 5,968 incurred against Overall Allocation
c/ of which US$ 7,400 incurred against Overall Allocation
d/ obligation incurred against the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation

ANNEX I

PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURE (PSA) AND PROJECT PERSONNEL EXPENDITURE (PPE) FOR THE 1994 INITIAL BUDGET

(by country or area and object of expenditure, in thousands of United States dollars)

SOUTHWEST ASIA, NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST

COUNTRY or AREA	Source of Funds	CATEGORY OF SUPPORT COSTS			OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE						Variation over 1993 Rev. + (−)
		PSA	PPE	Total	Staff Costs	Travel	Contract Services	Operating Expenses	Supplies & Materials	Others	
Algeria	GP	295	101	396	304	23	–	47	7	15	(89)
	SP	39	–	39	36	3	–	–	–	–	0
Cyprus	SP	435	–	435	376	3	–	41	10	5	(12)
Egypt	GP	559	570	1,129	889	117	–	113	9	1	(865)
	SP	155	1,339	1,494	1,204	72	–	181	35	2	78
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	GP	532	1,195	1,727	1,537	23	–	126	13	28	81
	SP	–	1,654	1,654	983	261	–	303	13	94	(17)
Iraq	GP	–	1,439	1,439	855	76	–	413	76	19	50
	SP	–	474	474	398	–	–	18	–	58	(517)
Pakistan	GP	1,524	1,567	3,091	2,646	44	–	345	26	30	(16)
	SP	105	868	973	562	76	–	263	62	10	(887)
Mauritania	GP	–	812	812	591	55	–	142	14	10	(72)
	SP	82	–	82	80	2	–	–	–	–	0
Yemen	GP	–	1,082	1,082	705	90	5	176	75	31	(280)
Central Asian Republics	GP	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(3,504)
Other Countries in	GP	–	130	130	75	2	–	50	3	–	(13)
North Africa	SP	–	127	127	75	8	–	29	10	5	(10)
Other Countries in Central	GP	377	617	994	766	113	22	84	8	1	(336)
and Western Asia	SP	82	4,250	4,332	3,003	582	–	565	88	94	151
SUB−TOTAL	GP	3,287	7,513	10,800	8,368	543	27	1,496	231	135	(5,044)
	SP	898	8,712	9,610	6,717	1,007	0	1,400	218	268	(1,214)
1994 (Initial)	TOTAL	4,185	16,225	20,410	15,085	1,550	27	2,896	449	403	(6,258)
Increase/(Decrease)*	TOTAL	(110)	(6,148)	(6,258)	(3,988)	(903)	(6)	(511)	(176)	(674)	
1993 (Revised)	TOTAL	4,295	22,373	26,668	19,073	2,453	33	3,407	625	1,077	
1993 (Initial)	TOTAL	4,258	10,893	15,151	11,341	892	49	2,247	198	424	
1992 (Actuals)	TOTAL	5,221	19,929	25,150	16,331	2,674	87	3,815	527	1,716	

* 1993 (Revised) against 1994 (Initial)

ANNEX II

STAFFING REQUIREMENTS IN SOUTH WEST ASIA, NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST

(in work-years)

SOUTH WEST ASIA, NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST		1993 (revised)											1994 (initial)											Increase (Decrease) over total (excl. JPO)
		D2 L7	D1 L6	P5 L5	P4 L4	P3 L3	P2 L2	s/Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	JPO	D2	D1 L6	P5 L5	P4 L4	P3 L3	P2 L2	s/Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	JPO	
AFGHANISTAN	PPE-SP/TP	–	1.0	4.0	1.0	15.0	–	21.0	–	18.0	39.0	–	–	1.0	4.0	1.0	15.0	–	21.0	–	18.0	39.0	–	
	Total	0.0	1.0	4.0	1.0	15.0	0.0	21.0	0.0	18.0	39.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	4.0	1.0	15.0	0.0	21.0	0.0	18.0	39.0	0.0	0.0
ALGERIA	PSA-GP/EP	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	2.0	–	2.0	4.0	–	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	2.0	–	2.0	4.0	–	
	-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	
	PPE-GP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	1.0	3.0	4.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	1.0	3.0	4.0	–	
	Total	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	5.0	8.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	5.0	8.0	0.0	0.0
CYPRUS	PSA-SP/TP	–	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	2.0	–	6.0	8.0	–	–	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	2.0	–	6.0	8.0	–	
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	6.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	6.0	8.0	0.0	0.0
EGYPT	PSA-GP/EP	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	–	2.0	1.0	4.0	7.0	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	–	2.0	1.0	4.0	7.0	–	
	-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	
	PPE-GP/TP	–	–	–	0.5	1.5	–	2.0	1.0	6.3	9.3	–	–	–	–	1.0	1.0	–	2.0	1.0	7.0	10.0	–	
	-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	
	Total	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.5	1.5	0.0	4.0	2.0	10.3	16.3	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	4.0	2.0	11.0	17.0	0.0	0.7
IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF	PSA-GP/EP	–	1.0	1.0	1.0	–	–	3.0	1.0	2.0	6.0	–	–	1.0	1.0	1.0	–	–	3.0	1.0	2.0	6.0	–	
	-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.7	
	PPE-GP/TP	–	–	–	3.0	2.0	–	5.0	6.0	26.0	37.0	–	–	–	–	3.0	2.0	–	5.0	6.0	26.0	37.0	–	
	-SP/TP	–	–	–	2.0	3.7	–	5.7	–	13.0	18.7	–	–	–	–	2.0	5.0	–	7.0	–	13.0	20.0	–	
	Total	0.0	1.0	1.0	6.0	5.7	0.0	13.7	7.0	41.0	61.7	0.4	0.0	1.0	1.0	6.0	7.0	0.0	15.0	7.0	41.0	63.0	0.7	1.3
IRAQ	PPE-GP/TP	–	1.0	–	1.5	1.5	–	4.0	–	10.0	14.0	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	2.0	–	4.0	–	8.5	12.5	–	
	-SP/TP	–	–	–	1.0	–	–	1.0	–	3.0	4.0	–	–	–	–	0.5	–	–	0.5	–	2.5	3.0	–	
	Total	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.5	1.5	0.0	5.0	0.0	13.0	18.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.5	2.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	11.0	15.5	0.0	(2.5)

SOUTH WEST ASIA, NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST (cont.)		1993 (revised)											1994 (initial)											Increase (Decrease) over total (excl. JPO)
		D2 L7	D1 L6	P5 L5	P4 L4	P3 L3	P2 L2	s/Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	JPO	D2	D1 L6	P5 L5	P4 L4	P3 L3	P2 L2	s/Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	JPO	
JORDAN	PPE-GP/TP	–	–	1.0	1.0	–	0.6	2.6	–	7.5	10.1	–	–	–	1.0	1.0	–	–	2.0	–	8.0	10.0	–	
	Total	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.6	2.6	0.0	7.5	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	8.0	10.0	0.0	(0.1)
KUWAIT	PSA-SP/EP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	
	PPE-SP/TP	–	–	1.0	–	0.5	0.5	2.0	–	6.0	8.0	–	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	2.0	–	6.0	8.0	–	
	Total	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	2.0	0.0	6.0	8.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	6.0	8.0	0.0	0.0
LEBANON	PSA-GP/EP	–	–	–	1.0	–	–	1.0	–	4.0	5.0	–	–	–	–	1.0	–	–	1.0	–	4.0	5.0	–	
	PPE-GP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	3.0	3.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	3.0	3.0	–	
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	7.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	7.0	8.0	0.0	0.0
MAURITANIA	PSA-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.3	
	PPE-GP/TP	–	–	1.0	–	3.0	–	4.0	1.0	10.9	15.9	–	–	–	1.0	–	3.0	–	4.0	1.0	13.0	18.0	–	
	Total	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	4.0	1.0	10.9	15.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	4.0	1.0	13.0	18.0	0.3	2.1
MOROCCO	PPE-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	1.0	2.0	3.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	1.0	2.0	3.0	–	
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
PAKISTAN	PSA-GP/EP	1.0	–	3.8	3.4	4.0	–	12.2	0.6	19.4	32.2	–	1.0	–	4.0	3.0	4.0	–	12.0	1.0	19.0	32.0	–	
	-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	2.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.2	
	PPE-GP/TP	–	–	–	2.2	5.0	–	7.2	8.0	37.0	52.2	–	–	–	–	2.0	5.0	–	7.0	8.0	35.0	50.0	–	
	-SP/TP	–	–	–	1.0	5.8	2.4	9.2	–	14.0	23.2	–	–	–	–	–	3.5	0.5	4.0	–	10.0	14.0	–	
	Total	1.0	0.0	3.8	6.6	14.8	2.4	28.6	8.6	70.4	107.6	2.6	1.0	0.0	4.0	5.0	12.5	0.5	23.0	9.0	64.0	96.0	0.2	(11.6)
SAUDI ARABIA	PSA-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	
	PPE-GP/TP	–	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	–	7.0	1.0	9.0	17.0	–	–	–	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	4.0	5.0	–	
	-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	0.5	0.5	–	–	1.0	1.0	1.0	–	–	3.0	1.0	6.0	10.0	–	
	Total	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	0.0	7.0	1.0	9.5	17.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	4.0	1.0	10.0	15.0	0.0	(2.5)

SOUTH WEST ASIA, NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST (cont.)		1993 (revised)											1994 (initial)											Increase (Decrease) over total (excl. JPO)
		D2 L7	D1 L6	P5 L5	P4 L4	P3 L3	P2 L2	s/Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	JPO	D2	D1 L6	P5 L5	P4 L4	P3 L3	P2 L2	s/Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	JPO	
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	PSA-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	
	PPE-GP/TP	–	–	–	1.0	–	–	1.0	–	4.0	5.0	–	–	–	–	1.0	–	–	1.0	–	4.0	5.0	–	
	-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	2.5	3.5	–	–	–	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	3.0	4.0	–	
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	6.5	8.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	7.0	9.0	0.0	0.5
YEMEN	PPE-GP/TP	–	–	1.0	1.0	3.0	2.0	7.0	–	21.3	28.3	–	–	–	1.0	0.5	2.0	2.0	5.5	–	16.0	21.5	–	
	Total	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	2.0	7.0	0.0	21.3	28.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	2.0	2.0	5.5	0.0	16.0	21.5	0.0	(6.8)
TOTAL	PSA-GP/EP	1.0	2.0	5.8	6.4	5.0	0.0	20.2	2.6	31.4	54.2	0.0	1.0	2.0	6.0	6.0	5.0	0.0	20.0	3.0	31.0	54.0	0.0	
	-SP/TP	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	6.0	8.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	6.0	8.0	1.2	
	PPE-GP/TP	0.0	2.0	4.0	11.2	20.0	2.6	39.8	18.0	138.0	195.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	3.0	9.5	16.0	2.0	31.5	17.0	127.5	176.0	0.0	
	-SP/TP	0.0	1.0	5.0	5.0	26.0	2.9	39.9	1.0	59.0	99.9	0.0	0.0	2.0	6.0	4.5	25.5	0.5	38.5	2.0	60.5	101.0	0.0	
GRAND TOTAL		1.0	5.0	14.8	23.6	51.0	6.5	101.9	21.6	234.4	357.9	7.4	1.0	5.0	15.0	21.0	46.5	3.5	92.0	22.0	225.0	339.0	1.2	(18.9)

PSA = Programme Support and Administration; PPE = Project Personnel Expenditure; GP = General Programmes; SP = Special Programmes
EP = Established Posts; TP = Temporary Posts
JPO = Junior Professional Officer; NO = Professional National Officer; GS = General Service Staff

6.0 OVERALL ALLOCATIONS

6.0.1 Overall Allocations are those of a global/regional nature made under General and Special Programmes for various types of assistance relating to activities and projects for which no specific allocations have been made in the country or area chapters. These projects do not warrant the establishment of separate appropriations in view of their small size and since, in most instances, the assistance provided involves support to individuals or small groups of refugees on a worldwide basis. Included in the Overall Allocations are all related support costs at Headquarters for Programme Support and Administration (PSA) and Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE).

A. General Programmes

Emergency Assistance

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

6.0.2 In 1992, three Emergency Management Training (EMT) workshops were held in Amman, Jordan; Bicske, Hungary; and Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, respectively. A total of 90 people participated in these courses, including UNHCR staff (33), Government officials (24), representatives from non-governmental organizations (NGOs) (27), international organizations (2), other United Nations agencies (3) and donor countries (1). In addition, a five day, operations-specific workshop to develop contingency plans was held in Harare, Zimbabwe in July. This course had a total of 43 participants, including Government and NGO representatives, and UNHCR staff members. Also, 37 UNHCR staff members were trained in strategic planning and team-building for the Emergency Response Teams (ERTs) during 1992.

6.0.3 Materials and publications to enhance UNHCR's emergency preparedness and response measures were purchased as foreseen with funds from the 1992 allocation. The UNHCR Handbook for Emergencies was reprinted in English, and a Russian translation of it was completed during 1992. Funds were also disbursed to conduct a survey of the situation in the Central Asian republics which was carried out by the Independent Bureau for Humanitarian Issues (IBHI).

b) **1993 programme implementation**

6.0.4 The 1993 revised allocation has been increased to include provision for the design, development and implementation of a course specifically aimed at training UNHCR emergency managers. This course is part of the measures being taken to enhance UNHCR's emergency preparedness and response capacity. The main beneficiaries of the course will be newly appointed Emergency Preparedness and Response Officers (EPROs) and members of the ERTs. In addition, funds have been reallocated to finance partially an evaluation of the emergency stand-by agreement between UNHCR and the Norwegian and Danish Refugee Councils. This allocation also includes the PPE costs for the UNHCR emergency managers.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

6.0.5 The initial budget for 1994 is lower than the 1993 revised allocation as the latter included the design and development of the emergency managers course. Two such courses, benefiting some 40 UNHCR staff members, will be held during 1994. The 1994 programme proposals do not include the PPE costs for the UNHCR emergency managers.

6.0.6 The costs of organizing, facilitating and implementing three Emergency Management Training workshops (EMTPs) in three different regions of the world have also been budgeted under this project. An estimated 110 participants from UNHCR offices, Governments and NGOs working in the respective regions will attend these workshops. In addition, two operations-specific workshops will be held in countries on the verge of facing or in the midst of an emergency, benefiting some 40 Government and NGO representatives, and UNHCR staff members.

Care and Maintenance

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

6.0.7 The total amount obligated in 1992 under Overall Allocations for care and maintenance included an amount of $ 9.8 million for PPE at Headquarters. Amounts obligated in various countries not having specific appropriations, covered assistance to refugees in Chad ($ 42,380), Cuba ($ 726,500), the Commonwealth of Independent States ($ 95,820), Hungary ($ 45,800), Indonesia ($ 36,600), Liberia ($ 30,000), Mauritania ($ 4,971,300), Niger ($ 118,200), Romania ($ 247,522) and Sri Lanka ($ 23,500), which are individually reported on in the relevant country/area tables of document A/AC.96/808(Parts I-V). In addition, funds were obligated in support of legal assistance and international protection functions, as well as for UNHCR's legal databases and for insurance and inspection fees for goods and services purchased for various programmes and operations.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

6.0.8 The 1993 revised allocation includes $ 11,431,400 for PPE at Headquarters and support costs for refugee law and emergency training courses in Europe. The overall increase against the initial allocation under care and maintenance was for new requirements in Cuba ($ 252,700), Congo ($ 559,300), Guinea-Bissau ($ 1,336,000) and in the Newly Independent States ($ 700,000). These particular needs have been met through transfers between appropriations or allocations from the 1993 Programme Reserve and are also reflected in document A/AC.96/808(Parts I-V).

c) **1994 programme proposals**

6.0.9 The 1994 proposals under care and maintenance are higher as a result of increased needs at Headquarters for PPE which amount to $ 15,407,500. The increase mainly stems from an increase in staffing needs at Headquarters and costs projected in connection with the new UNHCR Headquarters premises in Geneva. The proposed 1994 allocation covers the same range of activities, except for

those in the countries mentioned in paragraph 6.0.8, which are covered under the respective country allocations.

Voluntary Repatriation

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

6.0.10 In 1992, the total amount obligated from the Overall Allocation for voluntary repatriation covered countries for which no specific allocation was made. The expenditure mainly covered the transportation of some 200 Latin American refugees from various countries, particularly Chilean returnees. In addition, 306 persons of various nationalities were repatriated from 33 different countries of asylum to 27 countries of origin, and included 53 women and 97 children.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

6.0.11 The revised 1993 allocation is higher than the initial estimates as it is expected that the number of Chileans who might repatriate voluntarily in 1993 may double as a result of possible application of the 1951 Convention cessation clause to Chilean refugees by 1995.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

6.0.12 The programme proposals for 1994 are slightly lower since it is anticipated that a majority of Chilean refugees will have repatriated by the end of 1993, leaving fewer seeking repatriation assistance in 1994. With regard to the repatriation of refugees of different nationalities from various countries to their respective countries of origin, no major changes in programme activities are foreseen at this stage. The 1994 programme proposals also provide for some 300 persons to benefit from transportation assistance under the overall voluntary repatriation programme. In addition, a provision of $ 256,000 has been made for a regional repatriation project to cover requirements for the voluntary repatriation of refugees from Zaire, as well as from Chad, the Congo and Gabon. This project will be implemented directly by the UNHCR Regional Office in Kinshasa, Zaire.

Local Settlement

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

6.0.13 In 1992, total obligations under Overall Allocations for local settlement included $ 460,304 for PPE. The major activities comprised training for Governmental/NGO operational partners and UNHCR staff; the public awareness campaigns in France, Germany, Switzerland and the United States of America; and short-term consultancies, including studies and the provision of technical support for various programmes and operations. Other activities funded included the treatment and rehabilitation of handicapped refugees as well as travel and educational assistance for refugees at the secondary level. In addition, assistance was provided for refugees in the Czech Republic and Poland, where no specific country allocations were made in 1992.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

6.0.14 The 1993 revised allocation is higher than the initial estimates to take account of various allocations which could not be planned in detail during 1992. These include $ 700,000 for public awareness campaigns in Canada, Japan, Western European countries and Venezuela, $ 300,000 for implementation of the Country-of-Origin Information Project within UNHCR and $ 499,000 for People Oriented Planning (POP) activities. In addition, assistance under local settlement will be provided to refugees in Honduras and the Slovak Republic, for which no specific country allocation has been made. The revised allocation also includes increased PPE which amounts to $ 1,846,000, of which $ 612,600 pertains to support costs for training in UNHCR's Programme Management System (PMS).

c) **1994 programme proposals**

6.0.15 The 1994 programme proposals, which include $ 1,386,100 for PPE, are lower as requirements in 1994 for refugees in Honduras and the Slovak Republic will be covered under the respective country allocations. The 1994 overall programme proposals under local settlement thus cover training activities ($ 980,000), the treatment of handicapped refugees ($ 130,000), the continuation of public awareness campaigns ($ 700,000), educational assistance to refugees ($ 15,000), provision for short-term consultants to strengthen UNHCR's evaluation capacity to carry out policy and programme analysis ($ 248,000), enhancing UNHCR's technical and planning capacity through the recruitment of experts ($ 217,500), needs under the Country-of-Origin Information Project ($ 300,000) and activities under POP ($ 250,000).

Resettlement

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

6.0.16 The total obligation for 1992, which included $ 146,094 for PPE, covered the travel costs of refugees to countries of resettlement in situations where the costs could not be borne by the refugees themselves and were not covered by the concerned resettlement countries. The travel costs for family reunification accounted for a large part of the expenditures. Of a total of 1,929 refugees who were assisted, 65 per cent were women and children. In addition, UNHCR also participated in the International Organization for Migration (IOM) language-training programme to assist refugees in Austria, Greece and in former Yugoslavia, who were bound for English-speaking countries of resettlement. Under the latter programme, 1,211 refugees benefited from language training courses.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

6.0.17 The 1993 revised allocation is higher than initial estimates due to increased travel costs for an estimated 1,500 refugees who are expected to be resettled in third countries. The revised allocation includes $ 307,100 for PPE. In addition, an allocation of $ 117,700 has been made under the overall revised allocation for resettlement for assistance to some 700 refugees residing in Iraq, who are mostly Iranians and registered with UNHCR for resettlement.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

6.0.18 The proposed allocation for 1994 is lower since the requirements for resettlement assistance to refugees in Iraq are covered under the country allocation for Iraq. The 1994 programme proposals under the overall allocation for resettlement, which includes $ 246,900 for PPE, cover travel costs for some 2,200 refugees to be resettled from various countries where no specific country allocations have been made. In addition, a provision of $ 31,300 has been made for a regional project to cover the resettlement of refugees in Zaire, as well as in Chad, the Congo and Gabon. This project will be implemented directly by the UNHCR Regional Office in Kinshasa, Zaire.

Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE)/Programme Support and Administration (PSA)

6.0.19 In 1992 an amount of $ 23 million was obligated for PSA at Headquarters under Overall Allocations (General Programmes). The revised 1993 estimate and the initial 1994 estimate for Headquarters PSA are $ 20 million and $ 23.6 million, respectively. Annex I gives a breakdown of these amounts. Summary Table 6 of document A/AC.96/813 sets out Headquarter's PSA expenditure (actual and estimated) for 1992, 1993 and 1994. An analysis of variations in General Programmes support costs (PSA) at Headquarters is found in Table V.6 of document A/AC.96/813.

6.0.20 The totals for PPE as referred to under the various types of assistance and grouped under Overall Allocations are as follows:

1992 Actual Expenditure:	$ 10,583,700
1993 Initial Estimates:	$ 11,784,000
1993 Revised Estimates:	$ 14,734,200
1994 Initial Estimates:	$ 18,003,200

Annex I gives an analysis of this expenditure and estimates by objects of expenditure. Summary Table 6 of document A/AC.96/813 gives a similar analysis, but also provides a breakdown of expenditure by field and Headquarters. An analysis of variations between 1993 initial and revised estimates, and 1994 initial estimates is found in Table V.6 of document A/AC.96/813.

B. Special Programmes

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

6.0.21 In 1992, total expenditure under Overall Allocations for Special Programmes amounted to $ 30.3 million, including $ 27,303,800 for PPE/PSA. It included regional projects administered at Headquarters for the Comprehensive Plan of Action for Indo-Chinese Refugees (CPA), rescue-at-sea and the Cambodian Returnee Programme. It also included training courses for refugee women and expenditure related to assessments of the situation of refugee women.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

6.0.22 The revised 1993 projections have been revised upwards to take account of increased and new needs under various Special Programmes, and PPE

requirements at Headquarters. Total projections amount to $ 52,827,400, of which $ 37,595,800 are for PSA/PPE requirements at Headquarters. It also includes $ 2.04 million for educational assistance under the Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI) programme. An analysis of the actual and projected PSA/PPE expenditures, for 1992, 1993 and 1994, by object of expenditure is given in Annex I. A similar analysis, which also includes a breakdown of expenditure by field and Headquarters is provided in Summary Table 6 of document A/AC.96/813.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

6.0.23 Programme proposals for 1994 under Special Programmes total $ 46,854,900. The total for PSA/PPE under the 1994 proposals is estimated at $ 31,176,000. Educational assistance under the DAFI programme is planned to continue in 1994.

Extra-budgetary food

6.0.24 In 1992, extra-budgetary food donations in cash and in kind amounted to some $ 12.5 million. About 59 per cent of those contributions were earmarked for the emergency in Kenya. Other contributions covered mainly complementary food items for smaller feeding operations in various countries in Africa, and in Bangladesh and Yemen.

6.0.25 While the UNHCR/WFP working arrangement which came into effect on 1 January 1992 has indeed decreased UNHCR's responsibility in terms of the quantities of food to be mobilized, the total amount of extra-budgetary food for 1992 was still higher than initially estimated. This is due to the high cost of the complementary commodities required, such as Dried Skimmed Milk (DSM), High Protein Biscuits and weaning food.

6.0.26 For 1993, complementary food commodities are required for new refugee situations that have emerged in Eastern Europe and countries in West Africa. As most of the expected food donations should cover the needs for 1993, it is estimated that the level of contributions through UNHCR for extra-budgetary food in 1993 will be in the area of $ 13 million.

6.0.27 The review of the UNHCR/WFP working arrangement and the development of a UNHCR food database will contribute to further streamlining feeding operations. It is anticipated that UNHCR will be in a better position in the future to focus on more uniform rations and prioritize its needs for complementary food commodities accordingly.

OVERALL ALLOCATIONS a/

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1992	1993		1994	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1992 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)	
			OVERALL ALLOCATIONS	
556.2	352.7	1,281.4	EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE	348.5
17,287.6 (6,652.9)*/	12,256.9	15,380.4 (2,848.0)*/	CARE AND MAINTENANCE	16,477.5
455.0 (419.9)*/	460.0	760.0	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	716.0
2,772.3 (551.8)*/	2,818.8	4,990.4 (234.9)*/	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	4,226.6
1,149.7 (1,002.8)*/	931.5	1,310.8	RESETTLEMENT	1,041.9
13,593.4	16,819.9	20,640.1	Sub-total	22,810.5
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMINISTRATION	
589.6	395.5	481.0	Executive Direction and Management	438.6
2,287.2	1,961.7	2,122.3	Division of International Protection	2,153.7
8,987.9	7,570.3	7,461.6	Regional Coordination at Headquarters	7,980.7
2,710.0	2,018.8	2,100.3	Division of External Relations	2,077.7
1,683.0	2,766.0	1,244.5	Div.of Controller & Management Services	1,445.8
2,877.5	2,161.6	2,707.9	Div.of Prog & Operational Support	2,716.0
3,819.8	3,704.3	3,935.6	Div.of Human Resources Management	6,921.6
22,955.0	20,578.2	20,053.2	Sub-total	23,734.1
36,548.4	37,398.1	40,693.3	TOTAL (1)	46,544.6

a/ Including all Programme Support and Administration (PSA) and Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE) at Headquarters

*/ Represents amounts allocated/obligated for specific countries which are now included in the relevant country/area tables.

OVERALL ALLOCATIONS a/ (continued)

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1992	1993		1994	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1992 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)	
			OVERALL ALLOCATIONS	
			Other Trust Funds	
12,482.6	10,000.0	13,000.0	Extra-budgetary Food	13,000.0
(12,482.6)*/		(204.9)*/		
		2,316.0	Emergency preparedness	817.7
		3,831.3	Local settlement	3,488.6
		268.5	Care and maintenance	–
51.3	580.0	470.0	Education Account	470.0
2,962.5	2,100.0	3,045.3	Comprehensive Plan of Action	3,355.4
3,760.1	–	2,900.7	Cambodia Returnee Programme	1,416.7
2,972.4	–	4,230.0	Afghanistan Repatriation	3,833.6
3,717.2	–	5,160.8	Horn of Africa	3,873.3
5,298.0	–	11,494.0	Humanitarian Assistance in Former Yugoslavia	7,141.6
–	–	4,355.6	Mozambique Repatriation	6,462.0
–	–	134.0	Angola Returnee Programme	134.0
–	–	769.1	Guatemala Returnee Programme	1,206.0
–	–	–	Sri Lanka Repatriation Programme	580.9
4,338.2	–	–	Plan of Action Relating to the Gulf crisis	–
6,134.7	15,438.1	–	Various global/regional projects	–
29,234.4	28,118.1	51,770.4	Sub-total	45,779.8
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMINISTRATION	
–	–	132.2	Executive Direction and Management	132.2
134.6	47.0	136.5	Division of International Protection	136.5
220.5	185.4	98.3	Regional Coordination at Headquarters	98.3
168.5	108.0	125.2	Division of External Relations	125.2
29.4	32.2	63.3	Div.of Controller & Management Services	63.3
97.0	73.0	81.0	Div.of Prog & Operational Support	81.0
445.3	336.7	420.5	Div.of Human Resources Management	438.6
1,095.3	782.3	1,057.0	Sub-total	1,075.1
30,329.7	28,900.4	52,827.4	TOTAL (2)	46,854.9
			UN REGULAR BUDGET (3)	
1,161.5	929.7	959.7	Executive Direction and Management	963.8
2,282.0	2,303.3	2,362.4	Division of International Protection	2,260.4
292.8	453.7	680.4	Regional Coordination at Headquarters	680.6
3,199.7	3,371.1	3,474.8	Div. of External Relations	3,446.2
7,098.1	7,085.9	6,855.1	Div.of Controller & Management Services	6,730.7
2,081.8	1,976.0	2,178.4	Div.of Prog & Operational Support	2,222.9
5,058.1	4,829.3	4,842.1	Div.of Human Resources Management	4,717.7
21,174.0	20,949.0	21,352.9	TOTAL (3)	21,022.3
88,052.1	87,247.5	114,873.6	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)	114,421.8

a/ Including all Programme Support and Administration (PSA) and Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE) at Headquarters.

*/ Represents amounts allocated/obligated for specific countries which are now included in the relevant country/area tables.

ANNEX I

PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURE (PSA) AND PROJECT PERSONNEL EXPENDITURE (PPE) FOR THE 1994 INITIAL BUDGET

(by Division and object of expenditure, in thousands of United States dollars)

HEADQUARTERS

DIVISION	Source of Funds	CATEGORY OF SUPPORT COSTS			Objects of expenditure						Variation over 1993 Rev. + (-)
		PSA	PPE	Total	Staff Costs	Travel	Contract Services	Operating Expenses	Supplies & Materials	Others	
Executive Direction and Management	RB	964	–	964	964	–	–	–	–	–	4
	GP	439	297	736	556	100	–	60	20	–	(68)
	SP	132	514	646	415	206	–	25	–	–	(1,522)
Division of International Protection	RB	2,260	–	2,260	2,260	–	–	–	–	–	(103)
	GP	2,154	1,228	3,382	2,956	205	100	65	56	–	26
	SP	137	2,216	2,353	2,120	206	–	27	–	–	249
Regional Co-ordination	RB	680	–	680	680	–	–	–	–	–	0
	GP	7,981	2,667	10,648	9,760	610	5	263	10	–	717
	SP	98	4,040	4,138	2,911	947	5	273	2	–	(1,844)
Division of External Affairs	RB	3,446	–	3,446	3,446	–	–	–	–	–	(29)
	GP	2,078	953	3,031	1,396	309	643	339	197	147	(81)
	SP	125	2,969	3,094	1,952	345	377	177	120	123	(592)
Division of the Controller and Management Services	RB	6,583	–	6,583	6,583	–	–	–	–	–	(272)
	GP	1,446	2,821	4,267	2,079	164	713	367	277	667	503
	SP	63	3,674	3,737	3,018	82	169	163	95	210	(1,316)
Division of Programmes and Operational Support	RB	2,371	–	2,371	2,371	–	–	–	–	–	193
	GP	2,716	3,086	5,802	5,169	475	–	140	18	–	(381)
	SP	81	5,117	5,198	4,684	438	–	67	9	–	(1,044)
Division of Human Resources Management	RB	4,718	–	4,718	4,718	–	–	–	–	–	(124)
	GP	6,920	6,951	13,871	1,588	576	353	3,404	388	7,562	6,234
	SP	439	10,480	10,919	4,415	202	105	1,497	166	4,534	(352)
1994 (Initial)	RB	21,022	0	21,022	21,022	0	0	0	0	0	(331)
	GP	23,734	18,003	41,737	23,504	2,439	1,814	4,638	966	8,376	6,950
	SP	1,075	29,010	30,085	19,515	2,426	656	2,229	392	4,867	(6,421)
	TOTAL	45,831	47,013	92,844	64,041	4,865	2,470	6,867	1,358	13,243	198
Increase/(Decrease) *	TOTAL	3,368	(3,170)	198	(1,953)	(1,300)	(1,117)	(283)	20	4,831	198
1993 (Revised)	RB	21,353	0	21,353	21,353	0	0	0	0	0	
	GP	20,053	14,734	34,787	22,769	2,080	1,727	3,265	761	4,185	
	SP	1,057	35,449	36,506	21,872	4,085	1,860	3,885	577	4,227	
	TOTAL	42,463	50,183	92,646	65,994	6,165	3,587	7,150	1,338	8,412	
1993 (Initial)	RB	20,949	0	20,949	20,949	0	0	0	0	0	
	GP	20,578	11,784	32,362	18,837	1,911	3,265	3,565	787	3,997	
	SP	782	19,420	20,202	11,349	1,303	1,594	2,911	298	2,747	
	TOTAL	42,309	31,204	73,513	51,135	3,214	4,859	6,476	1,085	6,744	
1992 (Expenditure)	RB	21,174	0	21,174	21,174	0	0	0	0	0	
	GP	22,955	10,584	33,539	22,300	1,806	2,189	2,790	561	3,893	
	SP	1,095	26,209	27,304	15,934	2,675	1,279	4,076	445	2,895	
	TOTAL	45,224	36,793	82,017	59,408	4,481	3,468	6,866	1,006	6,788	

* 1993 (Revised) against 1994 (Initial)

ANNEX II

STAFFING REQUIREMENTS AT HEADQUARTERS

(in work-years)

HEADQUARTERS		1993 (revised)											1994 (initial)											Increase (Decrease) over total (excl. JPO)
		USG ASG	D2 L7	D1 L6	P5 L5	P4 L4	P3 L3	P2 L2	s/Tot	GS	TOT all	JPO	USG ASG	D2 L7	D1 L6	P5 L5	P4 L4	P3 L3	P2 L2	s/Tot	GS	TOT all	JPO	
Executive Direction & Management	PSA-RB/EP	2.0	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	1.0	5.0	6.0	11.0	–	2.0	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	1.0	5.0	6.0	11.0	–	
	GP/EP	–	–	–	–	1.0	1.0	–	2.0	1.0	3.0	–	–	–	–	–	1.0	1.0	–	2.0	1.0	3.0	–	
	SP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	0.0	1.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	
	PPE-GP/TP	–	–	–	1.3	1.0	–	–	2.3	–	2.3	–	–	–	–	1.0	1.0	–	–	2.0	–	2.0	–	
	SP/TP	–	–	1.0	1.2	4.0	3.5	1.0	10.7	11.5	22.2	–	–	–	1.0	1.0	4.0	4.0	1.0	11.0	11.0	22.0	–	
	Total	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.5	7.0	4.5	2.0	20.0	18.5	38.5	1.3	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	7.0	5.0	2.0	20.0	18.0	38.0	0.0	(0.5)
Division of International Protection	PSA-RB/EP	–	1.0	1.0	4.0	2.0	–	4.0	12.0	13.0	25.0	–	–	1.0	1.0	4.0	2.0	–	4.0	12.0	13.0	25.0	–	
	GP/EP	–	–	–	2.0	7.0	2.0	–	11.0	12.0	23.0	–	–	–	–	3.0	6.0	2.0	–	11.0	12.0	23.0	–	
	SP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	0.0	1.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	0.0	0.5	
	PPE-GP/TP	–	–	–	–	2.0	1.0	2.0	5.0	5.0	10.0	–	–	–	–	–	2.0	1.0	2.0	5.0	5.0	10.0	–	
	SP/TP	–	–	–	1.6	2.5	7.2	0.5	11.8	6.0	17.8	–	–	–	–	1.0	4.0	8.0	1.0	14.0	7.0	21.0	–	
	Total	0.0	1.0	1.0	7.6	13.5	10.2	6.5	39.8	36.0	75.8	1.7	0.0	1.0	1.0	8.0	14.0	11.0	7.0	42.0	37.0	79.0	0.5	3.2
Regional Coordination	PSA-RB/EP	–	–	3.0	–	–	–	3.0	6.0	–	6.0	–	–	–	3.0	–	–	–	3.0	6.0	–	6.0	–	
	GP/EP	–	5.0	2.0	11.0	9.5	10.5	–	38.0	43.5	81.5	–	–	5.0	2.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	–	38.0	44.0	82.0	–	
	SP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	1.0	1.0	–	
	PPE-GP/TP	–	–	–	3.0	2.5	4.5	0.5	10.5	14.8	25.3	–	–	–	–	3.0	3.0	5.0	–	11.0	14.0	25.0	–	
	SP/TP	–	–	2.0	1.5	3.8	6.4	2.3	16.0	27.8	43.8	–	–	–	1.7	–	4.0	5.5	1.5	12.7	21.2	33.9	–	
	Total	0.0	5.0	7.0	15.5	15.8	21.4	5.8	70.5	87.1	157.6	0.4	0.0	5.0	6.7	14.0	17.0	20.5	4.5	67.7	80.2	147.9	0.0	(9.7)
Division of External Relations	PSA-RB/EP	–	1.0	2.0	4.0	3.0	5.0	5.0	20.0	18.0	38.0	–	–	1.0	2.0	4.0	3.0	5.0	5.0	20.0	18.0	38.0	–	
	GP/EP	–	–	–	–	5.8	–	–	5.8	8.0	13.8	–	–	–	–	–	6.0	–	–	6.0	8.0	14.0	–	
	SP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	0.0	1.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	
	PPE-GP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	0.6	0.4	1.0	–	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	
	SP/TP	–	–	1.0	–	3.0	3.5	2.8	10.3	8.7	19.0	–	–	–	0.2	–	3.0	4.0	4.0	11.2	9.0	20.2	–	
	Total	0.0	1.0	3.0	4.0	11.8	9.1	8.2	37.1	34.7	71.8	1.5	0.0	1.0	2.2	4.0	12.0	10.0	9.0	38.2	35.0	73.2	0.0	1.4

HEADQUARTERS (cont.)		1993 (revised)											1994 (initial)											Increase (Decrease) over total (excl. JPO)
		USG ASG	D2 L7	D1 L6	P5 L5	P4 L4	P3 L3	P2 L2	s/Tot	GS	TOT all	JPO	USG ASG	D2 L7	D1 L6	P5 L5	P4 L4	P3 L3	P2 L2	s/Tot	GS	TOT all	JPO	
Division of	PSA-RB/EP	–	–	0.3	5.0	4.0	11.0	1.0	21.3	59.2	80.5	–	–	–	–	5.0	4.0	11.0	1.0	21.0	59.0	80.0	–	
the Controller	GP/EP	–	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	1.0	4.0	5.0	–	–	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	1.0	4.0	5.0	–	
& Management	SP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	1.0	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	1.0	1.0	–	
Services	PPE-GP/TP	–	–	–	–	2.5	2.5	1.0	6.0	12.0	18.0	–	–	–	–	–	2.0	3.0	1.0	6.0	12.0	18.0	–	
	SP/TP	–	–	–	0.3	5.3	4.0	2.2	11.8	26.4	40.2	–	–	–	–	–	5.2	2.5	3.0	10.7	26.7	37.4	–	
	Total	0.0	1.0	0.3	5.3	11.8	17.5	4.2	40.1	104.6	144.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	5.0	11.2	16.5	5.0	38.7	102.7	141.4	0.0	(3.3)
Division of	PSA-RB/EP	–	–	1.7	3.0	2.0	3.0	–	9.7	15.8	25.5	–	–	–	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.0	–	10.0	16.0	26.0	–	
Programmes	GP/EP	–	–	–	1.0	6.3	6.0	–	13.3	13.0	26.3	–	–	–	–	1.0	6.0	6.0	–	13.0	13.0	26.0	–	
& Operational	SP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	0.0	1.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	
Support	PPE-GP/TP	–	–	–	5.7	8.6	2.2	–	16.5	10.6	27.1	–	–	–	–	6.0	9.0	2.0	–	17.0	11.0	28.0	–	
	SP/TP	–	–	–	4.1	13.8	7.2	–	25.1	27.2	52.3	–	–	–	–	1.7	15.0	8.0	–	24.7	28.4	53.1	–	
	Total	0.0	0.0	1.7	13.8	30.7	18.4	0.0	64.6	66.6	131.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	2.0	11.7	32.0	19.0	0.0	64.7	68.4	133.1	0.0	1.9
Division of	PSA-RB/EP	–	–	1.0	3.0	2.0	8.0	1.0	15.0	42.0	57.0	–	–	–	1.0	3.0	2.0	8.0	1.0	15.0	42.0	57.0	–	
Human Resources	GP/EP	–	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	1.0	4.0	5.0	–	–	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	1.0	4.0	5.0	–	
Management	SP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	4.7	4.7	0.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	5.0	5.0	–	
	PPE-GP/TP	–	–	–	–	1.7	1.6	–	3.3	1.7	5.0	–	–	–	–	–	3.0	1.7	–	4.7	2.6	7.3	–	
	SP/TP	–	–	–	1.0	5.2	3.1	3.3	12.6	27.8	40.4	–	–	–	–	1.0	6.0	3.8	4.0	14.8	31.2	46.0	–	
	Total	0.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	8.9	12.7	4.3	31.9	80.2	112.1	0.7	0.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	11.0	13.5	5.0	35.5	84.8	120.3	0.0	8.2
Staff Welfare	PSA-RB/EP	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	1.0	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	1.0	1.0	–	
	PPE-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	1.0	2.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.5	–	0.5	0.5	1.0	–	
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	1.5	2.0	0.0	(1.0)
	PSA-RB/EP	2.0	2.0	10.0	19.0	14.0	27.0	15.0	89.0	155.0	244.0	–	2.0	2.0	10.0	19.0	14.0	27.0	15.0	89.0	155.0	244.0	–	
	GP/EP	0.0	7.0	2.0	14.0	29.6	19.5	0.0	72.1	85.5	157.6	–	0.0	7.0	2.0	15.0	29.0	19.0	0.0	72.0	86.0	158.0	–	
Total	SP/TP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	6.7	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	7.0	0.5	
	PPE-GP/TP	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	18.3	12.4	3.9	44.6	44.1	88.7	–	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	20.0	13.7	3.0	46.7	44.6	91.3	–	
	SP/TP	0.0	0.0	4.0	9.7	37.6	35.9	12.1	99.3	138.4	237.7	–	0.0	0.0	2.9	4.7	41.2	36.3	14.5	99.6	135.0	234.6	–	
GRAND TOTAL		2.0	9.0	16.0	52.7	99.5	94.8	31.0	305.0	429.7	734.7	7.3	2.0	9.0	14.9	48.7	104.2	96.0	32.5	307.3	427.6	734.9	0.5	0.2

RB = UN Regular Budget; GP = General Programmes; SP = Special Programmes
JPO = Junior Professional Officer; NO = National Professional Officer; GS = General Service Staff
EP = Established post; TP = Temporary post